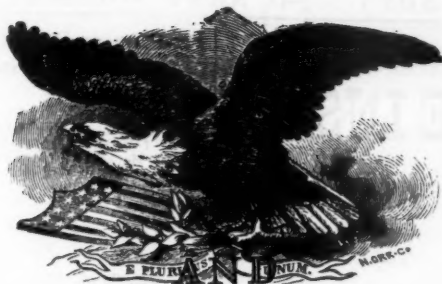


ARMY



NAVY

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REGULAR

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AND VOLUNTEER  
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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 29.  
WHOLE NUMBER 705.

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Ashuelot, paddle. . . . .	3rd	6	786	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews. . . . .	Asiatic Station, Hong Kong.	Pennec, s. . . . .	3rd	2	872	Boatswain C. E. Hawkins. . . . .	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
CANONICUS, s. . . . .	4th	22	550	Lt.-Comdr. D. C. Kells. . . . .	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Palos, s. . . . .	4th	*6	306	Lt.-Comdr. Albert S. Barker. . . . .	Asiatic Sta., Yokohama.
CATSKILL, s. . . . .	4th	2	496	Lieut. L. Chenery. . . . .	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Pensacola, s. . . . .	2nd	22	2000	Capt. John Irwin. . . . .	Flag-s., N. P. Sta.
Colorado, s. . . . .	1st	46	3092	Capt. Daniel L. Braine. . . . .	Shore Sta., New York.	Phlox, s. . . . .	4th	3	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry. . . . .	Tug, Annapolis, Md.
Constellation. . . . .	3rd	10	1236	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr. . . . .	Annapolis.	Plymouth, s. . . . .	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edward Barrett. . . . .	New Orleans.
Constitution. . . . .	3rd	6	1335	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr. . . . .	Philadelphia.	Powhatan, paddle. . . . .	2nd	17	4182	Capt. John H. Russell. . . . .	Norfolk.
Dale. . . . .	3rd	8	320	Comdr. Robert Boyd. . . . .	Annapolis, Naval Academy.	Ranger, s. . . . .	3rd	4	541	Comdr. H. DeH. Manley. . . . .	Hampton Roads.
Despatch, s. . . . .	4th	4	730	Comdr. Robert Boyd. . . . .	Washington.	Rescue, s. . . . .	4th	111	Mate Samuel Lomax. . . . .	Fire Tug, Washington.	
DICTATOR, s. . . . .	2nd	2	1750	Captain Aaron W. Weaver. . . . .	N. A. Sta., Port Royal; S. C.	Richmond, s. . . . .	2nd	14	3000	Commo. C. H. B. Caldwell. . . . .	En route Home.
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Frolic s. . . . .	4th	8	614	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland. . . . .	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.	Sanies. . . . .	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller. . . . .	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy
Gettysburg, p. . . . .	4th	*2	518	Lt.-Comdr. H. H. Gorringe. . . . .	Surveying, Mediterranean.	St. Louis. . . . .	3rd	18	431	Comdr. Byron Wilson. . . . .	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Hartford, s. . . . .	2nd	18	2900	Capt. Stephen B. Luce. . . . .	Hampton Roads, Va.	St. Marys. . . . .	3rd	16	766	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian. . . . .	School Ship, New York.
Huron, s. . . . .	3rd	4	450	Comdr. Geo. P. Ryan. . . . .	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Swatara, s. . . . .	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. F. Cooke. . . . .	Hampton Roads.
Independence. . . . .	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Patterson. . . . .	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	Tallapoosa, p. . . . .	4th	*2	650	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie. . . . .	Washington.
Intrepid, s. . . . .	4th	—	330	Lieut. T. T. Wood. . . . .	Torpedo boat, New York.	Tennessee, s. . . . .	2nd	23	2135	Capt. Jonathan Young. . . . .	Asiatic Sta., Bangkok.
Jamestown. . . . .	3rd	16	888	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glaes. . . . .	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.	Trenton, s. . . . .	2nd	11	2300	Capt. John L. Davis. . . . .	New York.
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MAHOPAC. . . . .	4th	2	550	Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes. . . . .	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Wyandotte, s. . . . .	4th	2	550	Lieut. T. C. Terrell. . . . .	Norfolk.
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\* Battery of Howitzers.

Iron-clads in small caps. Wooden sailing vessels in italics.

# STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK, F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1876.

## ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

No.	ANN. PAY'TS.	No.	ANN. PAY'TS.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1876..... 55	\$27,963.72	In force, Jan. 1st, 1877..... 52	\$26,098.88
Add Premium Annuities..... 5	6,480.79	Add Premium Annuities..... 8	6,393.46
Issued..... 60	1,381.36	Terminated..... 60	3,395.53
	\$35,827.87		\$35,827.87

## INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1876..... 92,938	\$305,057.221	In force, Jan. 1st, 1877..... 92,125	\$301,378.037
New Risks..... 9,344	32,127.693	Terminated..... 9,612	35,906.877
	\$337,184.914		\$337,184.914

NOTE.—The amount of terminated Policies is larger than usual. The increase was, in a great measure, caused by the purchase of unmaturing Endowments, either paid up or due in less than five years, which were discounted at seven per cent.

## Dr. REVENUE ACCOUNT. Cr.

To Balance from last account..... \$75,414,923.42	By paid Death and Endowment Claims..... \$4,459,458.52
To Premiums received..... 15,136,703.36	By paid Annuities..... 24,611.49
To Interest and Rents..... 4,878,360.34	By paid Dividends..... 3,701,700.34
	By paid Surrendered Policies and Addition..... 6,319,785.21
	By paid Commissions (payment of Current and extinguishment of future)..... 676,967.40
	By paid Contingent Guarantee account..... 56,160.85
	By paid Expenses and Taxes..... 661,302.85
	Balance to New Account..... 79,526,900.87
	\$95,429,887.12

## Dr. BALANCE SHEET. Cr.

To Reserve at four per cent..... \$77,502,062.00	By Mortgages on Real Estate..... \$60,856,300.18
To Claims by Death, not yet due..... 610,750.00	By United States and State Bonds, etc..... 12,673,569.33
To Premiums paid in advance..... 24,372.43	By Real Estate..... 4,246,245.40
To Contingent Guarantee Fund..... 654,842.59	By Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest..... 2,183,001.73
To Surplus for Division..... 3,568,161.87	By Interest accrued..... 1,924,294.16
	By Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual..... 923,332.99
	By Premiums in transit, principally for December..... 137,195.10
	Balances due by Agents..... 13,319.70
	\$82,360,188.59

Premiums deferred and in transit in the foregoing Balance Sheet, have been subjected to a deduction of twenty-five per cent. by the Insurance Department, for the estimated cost of collecting the same. See Official Report below.

NOTE.—If the New York Standard of four and a half per cent. Interest be used, the Surplus is \$10,362,879.44.

From the Surplus for Division, as appears in the Balance Sheet, a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1877.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement, and find the same correct.

January 17, 1877.

WM. J. EASTON, Auditor.

NOTE.—By act of the Trustees, the membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand insured lives.

## TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Samuel D. Babcock,	Oliver H. Palmer,	R. Ratchford Starr,
John V. L. Pray,	Henry A. Smyth,	Henry K. Davies,	Frederick H. Cossitt,
R. H. McCurdy,	William E. Dodge,	Richd. A. McCurdy,	Lewis May,
William Betts,	George S. Coe,	Francis Skiddy,	Oliver Harriman,
Samuel E. Sproull,	Wm. M. Vermilye,	James C. Holden,	Thomas Dickson,
Samuel M. Cornell,	John E. Develin,	Herman C. Von Post,	Henry W. Smith,
Lucius Robinson,	Martin Bates,	Geo. C. Richardson,	John H. Sherwood,
W. Smith Brown,	Wm. A. Haines,	Alex. H. Rice,	Egisto P. Fabbri,
William H. Popham,	Seymour L. Husted,	W. F. Babcock,	George H. Andrews.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice-President.  
ROBERT A. GRANNISS, 2d Vice-President.  
W. H. C. BARTLETT, LL.D., Actuary.  
G. S. WINSTON, M.D.,  
W. R. GILLETTE, M.D., Medical Examiners.

## TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK:

The undersigned, the Annual Committee, appointed pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company, on the 20th day of December, 1876, to examine at the close of each fiscal year, the accounts and assets of the Company.

Respectfully Report, That they have carefully examined all the assets, investments and securities of the Company, and find—

That it had on the 1st day of January, 1877, stocks in the form of Bonds of the United States, and of New York and other cities, amounting in par value to \$12,063,550, and in market value to \$12,673,569.33 and that this latter sum is immediately convertible and available in cash. That of these securities \$7,474,350 are in United States registered bonds, and \$4,599,000 chiefly in city bonds. They are all specified in the accompanying schedule; are all genuine, and, in the opinion of the Committee, are all judicious and perfectly secure investments.

The Committee further report, That on January 1, 1877, the Company had invested in Bond and Mortgage upon real estate in fee, which was appraised at the time of each investment to be worth, at least, twice the amount loaned, the sum of \$60,856,300.18.

The Committee have examined each Bond and Mortgage and find the same correct, as stated on the books of the Company. The Committee find that the interest on these bonds has been paid with great punctuality, and that the arrears of interest for the last six months are only a very small per centage on the amount due.

In addition to the security of the land covered by the Mortgages, the Company holds insurance on the buildings thereon, as collateral, in solvent and responsible Fire Insurance Companies, amounting to the sum of \$34,000,000.

The Committee further report:

That the Company now owns property formerly pledged to it in Bonds and Mortgages to the extent of \$835,893.97, that this is the total amount of all property purchased by it since its organization on Foreclosures, and held by it at the close of the last fiscal year, and the Committee believe that this property will be sold without incurring any considerable deficit. This sum bears a small ratio to the total amount of the company's assets, being about one (1/1015) per cent. thereof.

In addition to this Real Estate the Company owns for the transaction of its business in the Cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, valuable real estate, costing the sum of \$3,410,451.43. The building in New York pays 8 per cent. on its cost, charging a fair rent for the part occupied by the Company. That in Boston is incomplete, and that in Philadelphia has recently been finished.

The Committee have ascertained that the cash on hand on the 1st day of January, 1877, was \$2,183,001.73. This sum added to the securities immediately convertible into cash makes a total of cash assets equal to \$14,856,571.06 immediately available.

We have ascertained that the expenses of the company for acquiring its business are nearly a quarter of one (1/233) per cent. upon the sum insured, and the expense of conducting the business, which includes expenses of every kind, except claims by death, is less than one-quarter of one per cent. on the same, (2/191) which, in all, is less than one-half of one per cent. upon the sum insured (\$449), and is six and seven-tenths (6.701) per cent. upon the income of the year.

While the Committee were making investigation, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department with his Deputy, Assistants and Experts, was also engaged in examining the affairs of the Company as required by law. He is still at work, examining not only into the liabilities of the Company, but likewise into the mathematical principles upon which its business is conducted and its liabilities are determined. This examination will be thorough and exhaustive, and its results presented in a report which will be published in due time and to which the Committee refer.

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed)

Dated January 17th, 1877.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. The Report of the Examination by the Insurance Department.

ALBANY, February 2d, 1877.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

Gentlemen—Having caused a thorough personal examination to be made of the condition and affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, during the month of January, by Hon. John A. McCall, Jr., Deputy Superintendent, in which examination the Acting Superintendent has also personally participated, I deem it for the public interests that the result of said investigation should be published.

I therefore enclose the same for publication.

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM SMYTH,  
Acting Superintendent.

ALBANY, February 1, 1877.

Hon. Wm. Smyth, Acting Superintendent New York Insurance Department:

In accordance with instructions received from you under appointment Number 363, I report the completion of the examination into the affairs of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Made at a time when the annual investigation by the Trustees—as called for by the company's charter—was in progress, the work was considerably facilitated by each Department representative acting with one of the said Trustees, thus giving a double force with a check that was invaluable as to the correctness of the labor performed.

The valuations of the Policies in force have been made in the Department under the supervision of Mr. D. H. Keefer, our Actuary, and have occupied his attention with that of the rest of our actuarial force not engaged in New York.

The investments of the company, with other admissible assets, make a total of \$82,076,706.87. That the Company has been successfully managed is everywhere conceded; and it is very necessary that the custodians of this sacred trust should be men eminently competent to guard zealously the money that in the future afford the protection guaranteed by contracts with the holders of ninety-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five policies.

The Company does not need any other endorsement by the Department than is shown in the assets and liabilities enumerated below, exhibiting a surplus, as regards policy-holders, of \$10,362,879.44.

A schedule giving in detail the information necessary for valuations of property, verification of title, etc., of each of the seven thousand one hundred and fifty-six (7,156) mortgages, has been compiled, and with a list of uncollected and deferred premiums is now on file in the Department. The following was the condition of the Company on December 31st, 1876:

## ASSETS.

Real estate.....	\$4,246,245.40
Bonds and mortgages.....	62,856,300.18
Stocks and Bonds.....	
U. S. Bonds, registered.....	\$7,473,550
New York City bonds, registered.....	2,405,000
Boston Water bonds, registered.....	500,000
Providence, R. I. bonds, registered.....	500,000
Cherry Valley Town bonds.....	50,000
City of Yonkers bonds.....	118,000
Buffalo City bonds.....	140,500
Elmira City bonds.....	56,000
Missouri State bonds.....	215,000
San Francisco bonds.....	590,000
Union Co., N. J., bonds.....	14,000
Plainfield, N. J., bonds.....	1,500
	\$12,063,550
	\$12,673,569.33

Cash in banks and trust companies.....	12,673,569.33
Interest due and accrued.....	2,183,001.73
Net uncollected and deferred premiums.....	1,322,294.16
	795,386.07

Total admitted assets.....

## LIABILITIES.

Net value of outstanding policies and additions.....	\$71,031,305.00
Unpaid losses not yet due (including resisted claims).....	758,250.00
Premiums paid in advance.....	24,372.43
Total liabilities.....	\$71,813,827.43
Surplus as regards policy holders.....	10,262,879.44
Aggregate.....	\$82,076,706.87
All of which is respectfully submitted,	

JOHN A. MCCALL, JR.,  
Deputy Superintendent.

The Superintendent in person was present during the examination of the United States securities, bonds and mortgages and other stocks and bonds owned by the Company, and took part in said examination. He desires to join with his Deputy in assuring the public that the system of management and accuracy of detail, as well as the checks and individual responsibilities imposed on each person, who has anything to do with the loaning or investing the funds of the Company, command his most hearty approval. The President and all other officers of the Company were most prompt and courteous in affording every information; while so perfect is the organization of each department that any special item required was at once furnished with all its necessary and importance could be fully and satisfactorily examined in a few weeks, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have required as many months.

WILLIAM SMYTH, Acting Superintendent.

## 33d Year.

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Life Insurance Co.,  
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This Company insures lives upon the MUTUAL plan, and upon easy terms of payment of premium. Also, is prepared to discount at a reasonable rate of interest Endowment policies which will mature prior to Jan. 1, 1878.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

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Assets, nearly \$5,750,000. The Penn is a purely Mutual Life Company, and one of the oldest and most reliable in the country. All of its surplus premiums are returned to the members every year, thus furnishing them insurance at the lowest possible rates. Its Policies are all non-forfeitable for their value after the third annual payment. SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## THE ARMY.

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Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
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Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfie, Commissary General of Sub-  
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Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W.T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.  
Washington, D.C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

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Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry,  
Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.  
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

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Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

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Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.

First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:  
Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.  
District of the Black Hills.—Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry:  
Headquarters, Red Cloud Agency, D. P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur,  
Headquarters, New Orleans, La.  
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

District of Baton Rouge.—Lieut.-Col. John R. Brooke, 3d In-  
fantry, Commanding: Headquarters, Baton Rouge Barracks, La.  
Second Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Infantry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:  
Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.  
Major Joe. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.  
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.  
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Major-General Irvin McDowell:  
Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Major Samuel Breck, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O.  
Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.  
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V.  
Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.  
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

### U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent.  
Lt.-Col. T. H. Neill, Commandant of Cadets.  
Capt. R. H. Hall, Adjutant.

### GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. D. S. Stanley, 2d Inf. Supt. Hdqrs. New York.  
First Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, 2d Infantry, A. A. G.

### PRINCIPAL DEPOT—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

Major Alexander Chambers, 4th Inf., Commanding.  
Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.  
Asst. Surgeon T. F. Aspell, U. S. A.

Capt. E. G. Bush, 10th Inf.  
First Lieut. M. Barber, 16th Inf.  
First Lieut. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.

First Lieut. C. Bird, 23d Inf.  
First Lieut. J. M. Ross, 21st Inf.  
Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Steigers, U. S. A.

### DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major J. E. Yard, 20th Inf., Commanding.  
Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.  
Capt. H. C. Corbin, 34th Inf.

First Lieut. D. M. Lee, 8th Inf.  
First Lieut. J. E. Quentin, 14th Inf.  
First Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.

First Lieut. D. Robinson, 7th Inf.  
RENDZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st., Capt. Saml. Ovenshine, 5th Inf.  
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st., Capt. Wm. F. Drum, 2d Inf.

Bufile, N. Y., Spaulding's Ex-  
change Bld'g., Capt. Wm. H. Powell, 4th Inf.  
Cincinnati, O., 1000 Walnut st., Capt. Wm. N. Tiedall, 1st Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 219 Randolph st., Capt. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.  
Cleveland, O., 142-144 Seneca st., Capt. J. T. McGinness, 13th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 17-19 W. Wash-  
ington street, 1st Lt. W. W. Rogers, 9th Inf.  
Jersey City, N. J., 13 Montgomery st., Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.

New York City, 100 Walker st., Capt. R. L. Morris, 15th Inf.  
New York City, 109 West street, Capt. J. F. Kent, 3d Inf.

Nashville, Tenn., 78 1/2 Cherry st., 1st Lt. C. N. Gray, 25th Inf.  
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st., 1st Lt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.

Washington, D.C., 1710 Pennsylv-  
ania Ave., Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.  
MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG, 8th Cavalry, Superintendent.  
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—ST. LOUIS BARRACKS, MO.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG, 8th Cavalry, Commanding.  
First Lieut. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cavalry, Depot Adjutant.

Surgeon B. F. Vollum, U. S. Army, Post Surgeon.  
Asst. Surgeon W. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Army.

Capt. Wm. McCleave, 8th Cavalry, Commanding Perm't Co.  
RENDZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Atlanta, Ga., 34 Decatur st., 1st Lt. Chas. D. Ward, 10th Cav.  
Baltimore, Md., 116 S. Sharp st., Capt. Wm. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav.

Boston, Mass., 16 Portland st., 1st Lt. Leo. O. Parker, 4th Cav.  
Chicago, Ill., 18 Clarke st., 1st Lt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 206 W. 5th st., 1st Lt. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav.  
Indianapolis, Ind., 9 W. Wash'tn st., 1st Lt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav.

Memphis, Tenn., 100 1/2 1st Lt. F. Hunt, 10th Cav.  
New York City, 14 Hudson st., Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.

Philadelphia, Pa., 212 Market st., 1st Lt. E. Crawford, 3d Cav.  
Pittsburg, Pa., 389 Penn av., 1st Lt. J. G. McAdams, 2d Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., (Barracks), 1st Lt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.

## ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 3, DEPT. PLATTE, Feb. 12, 1877.

I. By authority of the President of the United States and in compliance with instructions from the Hdqrs of the Army, of Nov. 20, 1876, the Military Reservation of Camp Sheridan, Neb., is designated as follows:

The initial point of the survey is 1,800 feet due south of the centre of the parade of Camp Sheridan. Beginning at the initial point and running east one mile; thence north 6,300 feet; thence west two miles; thence south 6,300 feet; thence east one mile to the point of beginning.

The bearings as given, are true.  
Posts 5 inches square and 5 feet high, branded U. S. M. R., will be placed to mark the boundary at suitable points.

Area included is two and 233-640 (2 233-640) square miles.  
The Geographical position of Camp Sheridan, Neb., is  
Longitude (approximate), from Greenwich:  
102 deg. 38 min. 44 sec. West.

Latitude: 42 deg. 50 min. 43 sec. North.

II. By authority of the President of the United States and in compliance with instructions from the Hdqrs of the Army of Nov. 20, 1876, the Military Reservation of Camp Robinson, Neb., is designated as follows:

The initial point of the survey is on White River at the mouth of Spring Creek, 3,250 feet more or less, north about sixty-six degrees and thirty five minutes east from the flagstaff of Camp Robinson. Beginning at the initial point and running thence up said White River to its second (upper) intersection by a north and south line, passing through the initial point; thence south 1,350 feet; thence south eighty-one degrees west, 3,370 feet to White River; thence down said White River to a point 2,310 feet south nineteen degrees and twenty minutes west from the flagstaff of Camp Robinson; thence north sixty-six degrees and thirty minutes west, 900 feet; thence south sixty-six degrees and thirty minutes west, 6,500 feet; thence north thirty-eight degrees and thirty minutes west, 18,000 feet; thence north fifty-one degrees and thirty minutes east, 5,330 feet to the crest of Soldiers' Grove Bluffs; thence along the crest of said Soldiers' Grove Bluffs to a point due north of the initial point; thence south 5,500 feet to the point of beginning.

The bearings, as given, are true.  
Posts 5 inches square and 5 feet high, branded U. S. M. R. will be placed to mark the boundary at suitable points.

Area included is seven and 199-640 (7 199-640) square miles.  
The Geographical position of Camp Robinson, Neb., is  
Longitude (approximate) from Greenwich:  
103 deg. 32 min. 46 sec. West.

Latitude: 42 deg. 39 min. 41 sec. North.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. Surg. E. T. Comegys, M. D., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Clark and will proceed to his proper station at San Felipe, Texas, relieving A. A. Surg. W. B. Van Dusen, who will report for duty to C. O. Fort Clark, Texas (S. O. 26, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. S. S. Boyer is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, and will report for duty to C. O. Omaha Bks., Neb. (S. O. 20, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. W. T. Oswley, relieved from duty at Camp Robinson, Neb., and will proceed to the Camp at Hat Creek, D. T., where he will relieve A. A. Surg. A. Chenoweth. A. A. Surg. Chenoweth upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Laramie, W. T., and report to C. O. of that post for annulment of contract, at his own request (S. O. 18, D. P.)

Upon the arrival of Asst. Surg. W. E. Whitehead, at Fort Riley Kas., A. A. Surg. A. T. Fitch will be relieved from duty at that post and proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. J. J. Marston. A. A. Surg. T. B. Chase, relieved from duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison. He will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty (S. O. 29, D. M.)

Capt. A. G. Robinson, A. Q. M., will relieve Capt. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., of his duties at Boston, Mass., on March 1. Capt. Lee, on being relieved, will report to the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding Mil. Div. of Mo. for duty in that Division. 2d Lieut. H. S. Taber is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., and will report to Supt. U. S. Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty with Co. E, Batt. of Engineers. 1st Lieut. A. H. Payson is relieved from duty with Co. E, Batt. of Engineers, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Lieut.-Col. C. S. Stewart, Corps of Engineers, for duty (S. O., Feb. 18, W. D.)

### DETACHED SERVICE.

Major T. H. Stanton, P. D., will proceed to the Crow Agency, Montana, and pay off the enlisted Indian Scouts now at that place, and whose term of service expires Feb. 24, 1877. Having completed this duty, he will rejoin his station, Cheyenne, W. T. (S. O. 20, D. P.)

Surg. J. C. McKee, M. D., will proceed to Camp Verde, A. T., and make an inspection of hospital and medical stores and property at that post (S. O. 11, D. A.)

Surg. J. H. Frantz, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Preble, Me., Feb. 12 (S. O. 30, M. D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Camp Nelson, Lebanon, and Logan's Cross-Roads, Ky., and Nashville and Stone River, Tenn., inspecting the National Cemeteries at those places (S. O. 31, D. S.)

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will inspect at Jackson, Miss., the money accounts of, and certain Q. M. stores and commissary property for which 1st Lieut. W. H. Vinal, 16th Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 27, D. G.)

Capt. C. Carvallo, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. Fort Union, N. M., March 1 (S. O. 30, D. M.)

Capt. E. B. Atwood, Q. M. Dept., member G. C. M. Fort Concho, Tex., Feb. 17 (S. O. 29, D. T.)

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Col. D. McClure, Asst. Paymaster-Gen., Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 29, D. S.)

One month, A. Surg. J. O. Skinner, Yorkville, S. C. (S. O. 28, D. S.)

### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will proceed to Monroe, La., and Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points (S. O. 27, D. G.)

Major D. Taylor, P. D., will proceed to Forts Gibson, Sill, and Reno, I. T., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to Feb. 28. Major F. Bridgman, P. D., will pay troops stationed at Chicago and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Feb. 28 (S. O. 29, D. M.)

Major J. B. M. Potter, P. D., will pay troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at the Leavenworth Military Prison, and Forts Riley, Hayes, and Wallace, Kas., and Forts Lyon and Garland, Col., to Feb. 28. Major W. H. Johnson, P. D., will pay troops stationed at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and at Jefferson Bks, Mo., to Feb. 28. Major E. H. Brooke, P. D., will proceed to Forts Larned and Dodge, Kas., Camp Supply, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Tex., paying troops stationed at those points to Feb. 28. Major J. P. Willard and A. S. Tower, P. D., will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed in Dist. of N. M., except Fort Garland, Col., to Feb. 28 (S. O. 29, D. M.)

### CONFIRMED.

The journey from Detroit, Mich., to Columbus Bks, O., and return, on the 8th and 9th instant, by Major C. M. Terrell, P. D., on public business (S. O. 35, M. D. A.)

### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stew. J. P. James (recently appointed from Co. B, 12th Infantry), assigned to duty at Fort Yuma, Cal. (S. O. 10, D. A.)

Hosp. Stew. R. Roth will proceed to Omaha Bks, Neb. (S. O. 18, D. P.)

Hosp. Stew. H. Schmidt is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Medical Officer of the District, relieving Hosp. Stew. T. B. Dick, who will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and relieve Hosp. Stew. F. L. Colclaser of his duties at that post. Steward Colclaser upon being relieved will repair to Santa Fe, N. M., and relieve Hosp. Stew. J. Martin of his duties in the Post Hospital at Fort Marcy, N. M. Steward Martin upon being relieved as above will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and report to C. O. for duty at that post, vice Hosp. Stew. Opwis, deceased (S. O. 8, D. N. M.)

### THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwal, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Change of Station.—The C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send to Camp McDermitt, Nev., all enlisted men for Co. K stationed at Camp Harney, Oregon (S. O. 15, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters A. B. D. E. Fort Sanders, W. T.; I. K. Fort Fred. Steele; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. H. E. Noyes, J. Egan, 2d Lieuts. F. W. Kingsbury, J. N. Allison, members, and 1st Lieut. C. T. Hall, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., Feb. 20 (S. O. 21, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. J. L. Fowler, R. Q. M., Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 18, D. P.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, W. T.; H. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I. Fort Petterson, W. T.; B. C. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne, W. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. F. Simpson, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Robinson, Neb., Feb. 19 (S. O. 19, D. P.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Paul will report, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to C. O. Washington Arsenal, D. C., for temporary duty with Bat. I, 2d Art. (S. O., Feb. 14, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. A. C. Paul, extended one month (S. O. 14, M. D. M.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and B. D. E. F. H. I. M. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. C. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. Lee, W. Davis, W. C. Hemphill, 1st Lieuts. C. M. Callahan, F. L. Shoemaker, 2d Lieuts. F. H. Bellas, J. W. Rosenquest, members, G. C. M. Camp Robinson, Neb., Feb. 19 (S. O. 19, D. P.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks, Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

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**6TH CAVALRY**, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D., I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

*Detached Service*.—Major W. R. Price, member, G. C.-M. Fort Davis, Tex., March 12 (S. O. 26, D. T.)

**9TH CAVALRY**, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E. K. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; D. Fort Wallace, Kas.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. A. E. Hooker, C. Parker, 1st Lieut. F. B. Taylor, members, and 1st Lieut. G. Valois, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Union, N. M., March 1 (S. O. 30, D. M.)

**10TH CAVALRY**, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. C. D. Viele, member, G. C.-M. Fort McKavett, Tex., Feb. 14 (S. O. 26, D. T.) Lieut. Col. J. W. Davidson will inspect the ordnance pertaining to the post of Fort Richardson, Texas, for which Capt. T. A. Baldwin is responsible (S. O. 26, D. T.)

Major N. B. McLaughlin, Capt. N. Nolan, members, G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., Feb. 17 (S. O. 29, D. T.)

**1ST ARTILLERY**, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; A. T. C. E. T. F. En route to N. Y.; B. D. Washington Arsenal.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. C. P. Eakin, 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andrus, 2d Lieut. E. Wheeler, A. S. Bacon, members, G. C.-M. Washington Arsenal, D. C., Feb. 20 (S. O. 38, M. D. A.)

*Leave of Absence*.—1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, Fort Independence, Mass., extended sixteen days (S. O. 35, M. D. A.)

*Transfers*.—The following transfers are announced: 1st Lieut. I. T. Webster from Bat. E to Bat. C; 1st Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., from Bat. C to Bat. E; Lieut. Webster will join his new battery before March 1, 1877 (S. O., Feb. 18, W. D.)

**2ND ARTILLERY**.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. H. Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Ft. Foote, Md.; E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. G. I. L. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

*Change of Station*.—Lieut. Col. W. H. French will proceed to Washington, D. C., and assume command of the garrison at that place. On being relieved by Lieut. Col. French, Lieut. Col. R. B. Ayres, 3d Art., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and relieve Col. G. W. Getty, 3d Art., of the command of that post and of his regiment (S. O. 37, M. D. A.)

*Detached Service*.—Capt. W. P. Graves, 1st Lieut. N. Wolfe, 2d Lieut. H. A. Borup, members, G. C.-M. Washington Arsenal, D. C., Feb. 20 (S. O. 38, M. D. A.)

**3RD ARTILLERY**, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y.; D. E. Washington, D. C.; G. Indianapolis Arsenal; I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. A. C. Wildrick, 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold, members, and 1st Lieut. L. Smith, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Washington Arsenal, D. C., Feb. 20 (S. O. 38, M. D. A.)

**4TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. Ft. Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska; F. Ft. Jose, Cal.

**5TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. Summerville, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Tallahassee, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; K. Charleston, S. C.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

*Resigned*.—The resignation of 1st Lieut. D. S. Denison has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 9, 1877 (S. O., Feb. 18, W. D.)

**1ST INFANTRY**.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. D. E. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; B. Ft. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

**2ND INFANTRY**, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. H. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga; C. Aiken, S. C.; G. Edgefield, S. C.; I. Jeffersonville, Ind.; E. Ellijay, Ga.

*Detached Service*.—The C. O. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., will send a company to Ellijay, Gilmer County, Ga., to report on its arrival to Capt. H. C. Cook for service in giving protection to the United States Internal Revenue Officers in the discharge of their duties, and for furnishing on proper demand by the United States Marshal or his authorized Deputy the necessary aid, as a posse, to enable the Marshal to perform his duty (S. O. 31, D. S.)

*Leave of Absence*.—Ten days, Capt. C. Keller, Columbia, S. C. (S. O. 29, D. S.)

**3RD INFANTRY**, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinsville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.

*Detached Service*.—1st Lieut. J. Keefe, member, G. C.-M. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., Feb. 20 (S. O. 21, D. P.)

**5TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

*Leave of Absence*.—Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, extended five months (S. O., Feb. 16, W. D.)

**6TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

**7TH INFANTRY**, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

**8TH INFANTRY**, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp on Gila, A. T.

*Fort Yuma*.—A Board of Officers to consist of Major T. S. Dunn, 8th Inf., Capt. G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., A. Surg. L. Y. Loring is appointed to meet at Fort Yuma, Cal., Feb. 12, for making a thorough investigation and report respecting the claim of I. Polhamus, Jr., to certain lands, etc., alleged to be embraced within the military reservation at Fort Yuma, Cal. (S. O. 10, D. A.)

*Brayton's Scout*.—The Arizona Miner says: "Major Brayton on the night of Jan. 20th struck the Indians in the vicinity of Tonto Creek and succeeded in capturing seven of their number. The next morning, early, the Major tracked the Indians to Tonto Creek, where he surprised them and killed seven, probably the whole number in the band. A few days previous he killed eight and captured four, making a total killing on his recent scout of fifteen and eleven captives. These are the same Indians that stole Mr. Hill's stock from Spring Valley a short time since, as proven from the fact that two horses and two mules were captured from these Indians belonging to him. Major Brayton's achievement over the Indians is one of the best that has taken place for some time past, in this Territory, and he has gained the lasting gratitude of the people for his exertions and successful extermination of the hostile Indians that were roaming throughout Tonto Basin. We are informed that Major Brayton left Camp McDowell this morning, for Camp Verde, via Cave Springs and we may hear more from him in a few days. We are credibly informed that since the Department has been under the command of Gen. Kautz about 200 Indians have been killed and in every instance just when they needed it and at the right time."

**9TH INFANTRY**, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. Fort Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

*Detached Service*.—2d Lieut. H. De Lany, member, G. C.-M. Omaha Bks, by par. 2, S. O. 11, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 20, D. P.)

**10TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—Major T. M. Anderson, Capt. N. Prime, R. P. Wilson, F. E. Lacey, 1st Lieut. J. Drum, J. F. Stretch, members, and 2d Lieut. C. E. Bottsford, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort McKavett, Tex., Feb. 14 (S. O. 26, D. T.)

Capt. J. B. Parke, 1st Lieut. D. H. Kelton, members, G. C.-M. Fort Davis, Tex., March 12 (S. O. 26, D. T.)

**11TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

*Leave of Absence*.—2d Lieut. G. Le R. Brown, extended two months (S. O., Feb. 18, W. D.)

**12TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hall, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

**13TH INFANTRY**, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. C. H. Baton Rouge, La.; G. Holly Springs, Miss.; E. Little Rock, Ark.; K. Columbus, Miss.

\* New Orleans, temporary duty.

† Baton Rouge.

*Company B*.—At a meeting of the Literary Association of Co. B, held at Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, La., Feb. 14, 1877, a committee, consisting of Charles Scott, Chairman, John Grimes and Jas. H. Purcell, was appointed to draft resolutions in memory of John Kelly, our late Secretary:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in his wise dispensation, to take from our midst Private John Kelly, Co. B, 13th Inf., our beloved comrade and secretary; therefore be it Resolved, That we adopt this course as a proper one to express our regret for the loss of our beloved comrade and secretary, who died after a short sickness, at Jackson Barracks, La., on the 3rd day of Feb. 1877; be it also Resolved, That we bow our heads to the will of the Almighty in severing a tie we are often called upon to share. He carries to his grave the heartfelt regret of the members of his company and association; be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relations of the deceased, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

Committee, CHAS. SCOTT, Chairman.  
JOHN J. GRIMES,  
JAS. H. PURCELL, Secretary.

**14TH INFANTRY**, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. G. H. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff; I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

**15TH INFANTRY**, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. E. W. Whittemore, C. H. Conrad, 2d Lieut. C. E. Gars, members, G. C.-M. Fort Union, N. M., March 1 (S. O. 30, D. M.)

*Leave of Absence*.—1st Lieut. M. P. Buffum, Fort Wingate, N. M., extended thirty days (S. O. 31, D. M.)

*At a Special Meeting* of the Co. H Reading Club, held in the Club Room, Fort Stanton, N. M., on Feb. 5, 1877, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an omniscient Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed fellow member Hospital Steward Girard Opwis, U. S. A.,

Resolved, That, in his death, the club has sustained the loss of a beloved and generous friend, a liberal supporter, and a valuable counselor;

Resolved, That we record our high sense of the character of the deceased, whose genial kindness of heart endeared him to all,

and whose memory will long be cherished by those who have, in sickness, benefited from his unrelenting care, his knowledge and capacity, and his large hearted humanity;

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be furnished to the relatives of our departed friend, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**16TH INFANTRY**, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and F. G. H. K. Mobile, Ala.; D. E. Mobile, Ala.; B. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; A. K. Huntsville, Ala.; H. Monroe, La.

\* New Orleans, temp. duty.

**17TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. Ft. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D. G. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. Fort Totten, D. T.; H. Camp Hancock, D. T.; C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

*To Join*.—1st Lieut. J. Chance having completed the settlement of his accounts as an A. A. Q. M. in connection with the late Sioux Expedition, will proceed to join his company at Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 20, D. D.)

**18TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. G. Columbia, S. C.; E. Edgefield, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.; I. Aiken, N. C.; H. Allendale, S. C.; F. Abbeville, S. C.; Newberry, S. C.; A. Spartanburg, S. C.

\* Tallahassee, Fla.

*The "Rifle Clubs"* of South Carolina, which were disbanded by the President's order some months since, have been converted into militia by one of the two gentlemen who lay claim to the gubernatorial chair of the State. Learning that eight or ten of these organizations proposed to parade, with imposing ceremonies, on Washington's Birth Day, the President caused the Post Commander at Columbia to issue the following order to the various commanders interested:

POST OF COLUMBIA, Feb. 20, 1877.

Capt. Thompson, Columbia, S. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to notify you that I have been this day directed by the Honorable Secretary of War, to inform you, that His Excellency the President of the United States directs me to notify you that members of the so-called rifle clubs who, under his proclamation of the 17th of October last, were instructed to disband, are not to make any public demonstration or parade on the 22d inst., as is said to be contemplated, and it is hoped you will give a cheerful obedience to this order and notify the members of your club or company in order to prevent a parade of any kind taking place. My orders require me to see that no such parade takes place.

I am, sir, etc., H. M. BLACK,  
Lieut.-Col. 18th Infantry, Comd'g Post.

Gov. Hampton, upon being informed of the receipt of the President's order, issued a proclamation protesting against its spirit, but postponing the parade.

**19TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

**20TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; E. Fort Totten, D. T.; F. A. Lincoln; H. Standing Rock Agency; I. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

**21ST INFANTRY**, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Stevens, Oregon; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

*Leave of Absence*.—Col. A. Sully, further extended two months (S. O., Feb. 15, W. D.)

**22ND INFANTRY**, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; G. H. I. K. Ft. Glendive Creek, M. T.; E. Ft. Cantonment Tongue River.

† Sioux Expedition. Mail via Fort Buford, D. T.

**23RD INFANTRY**, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; A. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; D. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

*To Join*.—2d Lieut. L. Febiger will proceed to the station of his company, Fort Reno, I. T., for duty (S. O. 29, D. M.)

**24TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and B. Ft. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. C. N. W. Cunningham, 1st Lieut. A. C. Markley, members, and 2d Lieut. J. S. Marsteller, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., Feb. 17 (S. O. 29, D. T.)

**25TH INFANTRY**, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Major Z. R. Bliss, Capt. G. Lawson, D. Hart, members, and Capt. J. W. French, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Davis, Tex., March 12 (S. O. 26, D. T.)

Capt. D. D. Van Valzab, member, G. C.-M. Fort Stockton, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 171, from these Hdqrs, vice Capt. D. Hart, relieved (S. O. 29, D. T.)

*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 17, 1877.*

1st Lieut. S. S. Bedall, Asst. Surgeon—Dismissed Jan. 10, 1877.

2d Lieut. A. McIntyre, 2d Infantry—Killed Feb. 10, 1877, near Ellijay, Gilmer County, Georgia.

Post Chaplain A. McLeod—Died Feb. 9, 1877, at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

*Officers Registered*.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Feb. 20: 1st Lieut. J. Chester, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. L. Lomia, 5th Art.; Surg. G. F. Randolph, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. E. K. Russell, 1st Art.



## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## ARIZONA.

Gov. Safford has sent the following message to the Legislature:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
TUCSON, ARIZONA, Feb. 6, 1877.

Hon. K. S. Woolsey, President of the Council:

I received information yesterday that on the 4th inst. a band of Apache Indians, numbering about fifty, attacked the settlers in Sonorita Valley, and had, before the messenger, Mr. William Morgan, left the scene of slaughter, killed ten or more persons, and had taken most of the stock in the valley. At the time Mr. Morgan left, the savages were still engaged in their work of death, and whether any of the inhabitants of the valley escaped remain to be told. Previous to this attack, and within the past six months, at least twenty others have been murdered in Southern Arizona, and a large amount of property taken and destroyed. I have repeatedly during the time called the attention of the Department Commander to this condition of affairs. It is a demonstrated fact that without the use of friendly Indians it is almost useless to attempt to follow with any hope of overtaking and punishing the hostile bands; and yet for months scouts have been sent out, accompanied by heavy army wagons, to follow well-beaten roads at the rate of a few miles per day. It is needless to inform you that this system has not resulted in any sanguinary conflicts, nor has it given protection to the afflicted settlers. During all this time but one efficient scout has been made. Lieut. S. A. Rucker, be it said to his credit, recently followed a hostile band and overtook and killed a number near the Chiricahua Mountains; but this success was not followed up. The scouting party returned to the post, and the settlements of San Pedro, Barbarcomari, Sonorita and Upper Santa Cruz have been left entirely unprotected, with the results above narrated. Unless an active and efficient warfare is prosecuted against these Indians, the settlers in these exposed districts will be compelled to abandon the country, and if these savages are not soon restrained in the commission of these depredations it will greatly endanger the breaking out of those now living on reservations, and thereby hazard the peace of the whole Territory. In view of the alarming condition of affairs, I deem it to be the duty of the Legislative assembly to memorialize the Secretary of War, asking him to immediately order such number of Indian scouts to be placed in the field, under command of energetic officers, as may be found necessary to pursue the hostile Indians until they are subdued or exterminated, or to make such appropriation as you may deem requisite to organize a military force with friendly auxiliaries for this purpose. Unless the former is managed with more energy than has been practiced during the past six months, the whole army of the United States, with all the friendly Indians employed by the Government, will not subdue this little band of hostile Indians in the next twelve years, while I believe a scout composed of twenty-five citizens and twenty-five friendly Indians would subdue them within three months. This matter is now placed in your hands, and some immediate action should be taken to protect the lives and property of the people. If those who are paid to give us protection will not do it, then we must protect ourselves. A. P. K. SAFFORD, Governor.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

## THE SENATE.

Passed—Feb. 16.—(S. 457), authorizing restoration of Charles E. Boggs to the Active List as Assistant Paymaster.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Passed—Feb. 15.—(S. 1251), for removal of the political disabilities of Joseph E. Johnston.

Feb. 16.—(H. R. 4616), in debate on this (Naval App.) bill, Mr. O'Brien objected to making the General of the Army a member of the Commission, and urged that four officers of the Navy instead of two should be placed thereon. Mr. Whitthorne called attention to the propriety of having the General of the Army in consultation on the subject of Coast Defence, which would naturally come up before the Commission.

Adversely—Feb. 16.—(S. 726), to fix and determine the relative rank of officers of the Navy (S. 693), to nominate J. Whitehead as Asst. Surgeon U. S. Navy. Petition of J. N. Carpenter, Pay Inspector, U. S. N., to be allowed a credit on his accounts on account of embezzlement of a clerk.

Army Reduction.—The House Military Committee have agreed to a bill which will be sent to the Committee on Appropriations and incorporated in the Army Appropriation bill as follows:

"That there shall not be any new enlistments in the Army till the number of enlisted men shall have been reduced to 20,000. That the number of cavalry regiments is hereby reduced to eight, and the number of infantry regiments to sixteen. And the Secretary of War, as soon as the requirements of the service will permit holding in view the least expense on account of transportation, shall cause the reduction to be made by the merging of the enlisted men into other organizations, either of their own or other regiments, by the consolidation into companies, or otherwise, and the assignment of the commissioned officers to duty with the consolidated companies, or with other regiments of their respective arms: *Provided*, That the officers of the discontinued regiments may be assigned to other

regiments of their respective arms, according to their dates of commission, as vacancies may occur.

"*And Provided*, That any officer may, on his own application, be honorably discharged with one year's pay for each and every term of eight years' service.

"*Provided*, That the President is hereby authorized to assemble from time to time, as occasion may require, a board of not less than three nor more than five officers, such board being hereby invested with the powers of a court of inquiry and court-martial, whose duty it shall be to examine the propriety of conduct, capacity, qualifications, and efficiency of any commissioned officer of the army, inclusive of retired officers, who may be reported to the board; and upon such report, if adverse to such officer, after a revision of the proceedings like to that of a court of inquiry or a court-martial, and approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated: *Provided always*, That no officer shall be eligible as a member of said board whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings; and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank with the officer to be examined; and the members of said board and the recorder shall be sworn to an honest and impartial discharge of their duties."

## AMONG THE COSSACKS OF THE DON

(David Ker in the Galaxy for March.)

SUNSET on the Lower Don; a dim waste of gray, unending steppe, looking vaster and drearier than ever under the fast falling shadows of night; a red gleam far away to the west, falling luridly across the darkening sky and the ghostly prairie; a dead, grim silence, broken only by the splash and welter of our laboring steamer, or the shrill cry of some passing bird; an immense, crushing loneliness—the solitude not of a region whence life has died out, but of one where it has never existed. Even my three comrades, hardened as they are to all such influences, appear somewhat impressed by the scene.

Just at this moment two wild figures came dashing along the bank at full gallop, sitting so far forward as to be almost on the horse's neck—their hair tossing in the wind like a mane, their small black eyes gleaming savagely under the high sheepskin cap, their dark lean faces thrust forward like vultures scenting prey—shooting a sharp, hungry glance at us as they swoop by, in mute protest against the iron age which compels them to pass a party in distress without robbing it. These are the famous Cossacks of the Don, the best guerillas and the worst soldiers in the world; at once the laziest and most active of men—strangers of all the wails stranded on the shore of modern civilization by the ebb of the middle ages—a nation of grown-up children, with all the virtues and all the vices of barbarism—simple, good-natured, thievish, pugnacious, hospitable, drunken savages.\*

To find one's way into a Cossack village at night is almost as hopeless as the proverbial hunt for a needle in a haystack. The whole country seems to consist of a series of carefully dug pitfalls, into which we tumble one over the other, like fish out of a net; and our final approach to the village is only to be guessed by the yells of the dogs, which come about us with such zeal as to necessitate some vigorous cudgelling, and a shower of trenchant Russian oaths, in which our leader, thanks to his official character, seems to be quite a proficient. At length a few lights, which appear to start from the very ground under our feet, announce that we are among houses—underground ones, it is true, but houses still. Then the first glimmer of the ring moon lights up a row of log-cabins on either side, and the abyss of half-dried mud between them; and at last, following our leader, we entered one of those immeasurable court-yards in which the Cossack heart delights, pass through a low doorway, ascend a creaking, ladder-like stair, and, entering a small room at the head of it, find ourselves in the presence of two men—one old and decrepit, the other in the prime of life. The younger is the Ataman himself; the elder is his father, an old soldier of the first campaigns of Nicholas.

Seen by the dim light of the lamp that stands on the rough-hewn table, the "interior" is sufficiently picturesque: the heavy crossbeams of the roof, the skins that cover the walls, intermingled with weapons of every kind, from the long Cossack lance to the light carbine which is fast superseding it; the fresh complexities and Western costume of the English party, contrasting strangely enough with the commanding figure and dark, handsome face of our host, in his picturesque native dress and high boots; the long white beard and vacant, wondering eyes of the ancient soldier; the picture of the Ataman's patron saint in the corner, with its little oil light burning before it, and a pious cockroach making a laborious pilgrimage around its gilt frame; and, through the narrow, loophole-like window, a glimpse of the great waste outside, lit by fitful gleams of moonlight.

The "bread and salt" (as the Russians technically call it) being despatched, my three comrades, with the native official as interpreter, fasten upon the Ataman, while I devote myself to the old soldier, and begin to question him on the Danubian campaign of 1826. It is a sight to see how the worn old face lights up, and how the sunken eyes flash at the sound of the familiar name; and he plunges at once into his story. Seldom is it given to any man to hear such a tale as that to which I listen for the next half hour, told by one of its chief actors. Weary struggles through miles of hideous morass—men dropping from sheer exhaustion, with the wheels of the heavy artillery ploughing through their living flesh; vultures haunting the long march of death to tear the still quivering limbs of the

fallen; soldiers, in the rage of hunger, feeding upon the corpses of their comrades—all the hideous details of that terrible campaign, told in a quiet, matter-of-course way, which makes them doubly horrible. My impromptu Xenophon is still in full swing when high above the clamor of tongues rises a sound from without, which nothing on earth can match save the war whoop of the Western Indian—the shrill, long-drawn "Hourra!" of the Cossack, which made many a veteran grenadier's stout heart grow chill within, as it came pealing over the endless snows of 1812. We rush headlong to the outer door, and this is what we see:

In the centre of the courtyard, under the full splendor of the moonlight, stand some twenty tall, sinewy figures, in the high sheepskin cap, wide trousers, and huge knee-high boots of the Cossack irregular. They salute the Ataman as he appears by drawing their long knives and waving them in the air, again uttering their shrill war cry; and then begin to move in a kind of measured dance, advancing and retreating by turns, to the sound of a low, dirge-like chant. Presently the music grows quicker, the motion faster and fiercer; the dancers dart to and fro through each other's ranks, brandishing their weapons, turning, leaping, striking right and left—acting in terribly lifelike pantomime in the fury of a deadly battle. Seen in the heart of this great solitude, with the cold moon looking silently down upon it, this whirl of wild figures, and gleaming weapons, and dark, fierce faces, all eyes and teeth, has a very grim effect; and even Sinbad's seasoned nerves quiver slightly as the dancers at length join hands, and, whirling round like madmen, burst forth with the deep, stern chorus with which their ancestors swept the coasts of the Black Sea five hundred years ago:

Our horses have trodden the steep Kavkas (Caucasus);  
Of the Krim (Crimea) we have taken our share;  
And the way that we went is dabbled with blood,  
To show that we have been there!

The volume of sound (stern and savage to the last degree, but yet full of a weird, unearthly melody) fills the whole air like the rush of a storm; and now, the Cossack blood being thoroughly heated, the play suddenly turns to earnest. The nearest dancer, a tall, handsome lad with a heavy black moustache, suddenly fells his next neighbor with a tremendous blow between the eyes, which Heenan himself might have applauded. The next moment the whole band are at it hammer and tongs—apparently without "sides," order, or object of any kind, except the mere pleasure of thrashing and being thrashed. There is little science among the combatants, who deliver their blows in a slashing, round-hand style that would agonize a professional "bruiser," but every blow dealt by those brawny arms leaves its mark, and the whole company speedily look as if they had been taking part in an election.

But Sinbad, being a man of humane temper, thinks that the sport has gone far enough, and appeals to the Ataman to stop it. One word from the all-powerful chief suffices to part the combatants; and, a messenger being despatched for some corn-whiskey, they are speedily chinking glasses as merrily as if nothing had happened. I am standing unsuspectingly in their midst when suddenly the whole company rush upon me as one man, and I find myself lifted in their arms and tossed bodily into the air six times in succession, amid yells of applause, to which all the previous uproar is as nothing.\*

## AN ARAB TOURNAMENT.

(Gen. McClellan's "Winter on the Nile"—Scribner, for March.)

SOON after our arrival, five horses were brought in, richly caparisoned in the Moorish style; powerful Moorish bits, with the ring encircling the lower jaw; short stirrups, serving also as spurs; the high saddle, covered with velvet housings, embroidered and fringed with gold; heavy gold fringes on the neck and breast of the horses. All the horses were good, some very fine. Five sons of Sheikh Achmet, all clad in Oriental robes of brilliant silks, all wearing the turban, now mounted, and the sport began. It consisted mainly of dashing across the court at full speed, and suddenly bringing up the horses on their haunches, and of riding rapidly around one another in various circles, lunging and parrying with long, light lance-poles, one endeavoring to gain the unguarded flank of another. It was an admirable display of horsemanship, and with the fine carriage of the animals, the superb riding, the rich and graceful robes of the men, and the housings of the horses, formed a remarkable spectacle. It was a scene of another age and of another race, and the first thought that occurred to all of us was that at last we could realize the games that graced the festivals of the Alhambra. Among those who took part were two very marked men who happened to be the best and most daring riders; these were the oldest and the youngest of those who rode. The elder was a powerfully built man of about forty, perhaps five feet eight in height, with an intelligent and very determined countenance, though there was nothing unpleasant in it. The other could not have been more than twenty; light and graceful as possible, with a charming face full of intelligence and good nature, yet strong and full of courage, he was the beau ideal of a noble young man, while the elder looked like a soldier hardened by many campaigns. The younger's horse was trained to kneel and lie down and rise again to the sound of a drum, and this was the amusing part of the exhibition. A brace of wild Arabs danced frantically in front of the noble bay, wildly beating their drums until he knelt, and at last stretched himself at full length on the ground, the young sheik keeping his seat until the horse rolled over on his side.

\* This singular compliment (a universal one among the Cossacks) is probably a relic of the old custom of raising their "Kosbevol," or head chief, on a shield when elected.

\* The Cossack is often erroneously classed by untravelled writers with the native Russian, from whom he is as distinct as the Cossackian or the Tartar.



## THE NAVY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, *President and Commander-in-Chief*  
GEORGE M. ROBESON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

**BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.**  
YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Jno. C. Howell.  
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.  
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.  
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.  
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. J. O. Bradford.  
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng-in-Chief Wm. W. Wood.  
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor I. Hanscom.

**FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.**  
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.  
ASIAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.  
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble (ordered).  
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.  
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.  
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

**FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.**  
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, Supt.  
NAVAL ASTRUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.  
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

**COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.**

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.  
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.  
Commodore John C. Feibiger, " Washington, D. C.  
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.  
Captain Clark H. Wells, " League Island, Penn.  
Captain Earl English, " Portsmouth, N. H.  
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

*The Severn*, at New York, has been purchased by John Roach.

*The Alliance* and *Ranger* have joined the force of Rear-Admiral Trenchard at Hampton Roads.

*The Ossipee* has arrived at Pensacola from New Orleans, and will remain there for the present.

Mrs. MINERVA RODGERS, widow of Commodore John Rodgers and mother of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, died at Rock Island, Ill., on Saturday, February 17, aged 92. Commodore Rodgers died August 1, 1838, at the age of 67.

MR. PETERSON, son of the well known publisher in Philadelphia, has been permitted to report for examination to fill the vacancy in the corps of assistant paymasters, which will be made by promotions consequent on the retirement of Paymaster-General Bradford.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE H. PREBLE is visiting Boston with his daughter. The Admiral has been ordered to take command of the South Pacific squadron, and will sail from this port on the 1st of March.

PAYMASTER GENERAL JOHN O. BRADFORD goes on the Retired List on the 23d instant, and necessarily retires from the position of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Pay Director James G. Watmough is mentioned as his probable successor.

A NAVAL Court of Inquiry convened at the Navy Yard, Washington, on Feb. 15, by order of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, and is composed of the following named officers: Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, President; Rear-Admirals John J. Almy, and J. R. M. Mullany, members, with Captain Henry A. Bartlett, of the U. S. Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

It is currently rumored and generally believed that Engineer-in-Chief W. W. Wood has resigned his position as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and that his resignation has been accepted. As is customary, he holds over in his position until his successor has been appointed and relieves him. Chief Engineer Wm. H. Shock, it is said, has been named as his successor. Mr. Wood has contemplated this step for some time past.

*The Alert* was at Nagasaki, Jan. 3. The following is a correct list of her officers at that date: Commander, J. D. Marvin; Lieuts., G. B. Livingston, John C. Rich, Wm. W. Kimball, Charles F. Norton; Masters, J. V. D. Stuart, Charles E. Vreeland; Ensign, Wm. F. Halsey; P. A. Surgeon, H. M. Martin; Asst. Paymaster, George E. Baughman; Chief Engineer, A. K. Able; Asst. Engineer, J. H. Perry; Cadet Engineer, F. H. Bailey, Wm. Cowles, W. F. Worthington; Commander's Clerk, E. W. Hance; Pay Clerk, W. H. Cutting; Boatswain, H. Dickinson.

We recently came across the following in a private letter. The language is far too good to be lost, and we give it here, confident that others will enjoy it as much as ourselves: "Vast change for the better has already come over Jack's method of veering away his voice in song; it renders more roundly, don't nib and strand so often on strains of bad pronunciation. He pays it more out of his chest now, and keeps it much clearer of his cutwater than formerly."

The following well deserved compliment is from the Washington *Sunday Herald*: Paymaster Charles P. Thompson, U. S. N., recently detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, left for San Francisco on Thursday evening, whence he will sail for Nagasaki, Japan, on the 1st proximo, to take charge of the naval store-house there for the next three years. Paymaster Thompson, who was for some years confidential clerk to Secretary Welles, is one of the most efficient and gentlemanly officers in the service, and while honoring the American name, will undoubtedly win hosts of friends in his new field of duty, as he has here and elsewhere.

IN naming the members of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Rear-Admiral Reed Werden, in the last issue of the JOURNAL, Commodore Feibiger was included, whereas it should have been Rear-Admiral Mullany. An error was also made in stating that Commodore Preble was going out to take command of the North Pacific station instead of the South Pacific station. His assignment was, however, correctly stated in the column of orders.

*The Monacacy* was at Chinkiang, Jan. 1. The following is a list of her officers at that date: Commander, James P. Fyfe; Lieuts. J. E. Hoel, H. B. Mansfield; Masters, J. H. C. Coffin, L. L. Reamey, F. W. Nabor; Ensign, H. P. McIntosh; Asst. Surgn., P. A. Lovering; P. A. Paymaster, R. N. Whitehouse; P. A. Engineer, A. Kirby; Asst.-Engineer, J. A. S. Lawrence; Commander's Clerk, G. V. Culbertson; Pay Clerk, David Moriat. The following were detached during the quarter ending Dec. 31: Asst. Surgn., E. Z. Derr, Oct. 11, ordered home; Ensign, C. J. Badger, Nov. 13, to the *Ashuelot*, Asst. Paymaster, C. Burnside, and Pay Clerk John Roche, Dec. 15, at Yokohama.

*The Norfolk Virginian* of Feb. 15 states that peremptory telegraphic orders were received at the Naval Constructor's office yesterday at noon totally closing the department of construction at this yard, and allowing only the chief clerk, store clerk, ship keepers, one fireman, and one laborer to be detained in that department, which is really the most important at the Navy-yard, as it employs double the aggregate number of the other departments combined. Nor is there the least reason to hope that there will be a resumption of work at this yard for possibly the next six months. This is a source of regret to our Naval Constructor here, who has been to Washington, and in person made the most strenuous exertions to obtain an appropriation for his department, but without success.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS, in the District Court, recently heard the case of the U. S. against the ram *Albatross*. It will be remembered that Commander W. B. Cushing and a force of men captured the ram on the 27th of October, 1864. Prize money to the amount of about \$80,000 was awarded in 1865, and Congress appropriated about \$200,000 more in 1873. The amount was ordered to be distributed among the captors. The Navy Department allowed certain officers to share according to the pay of the rank to which they were promoted subsequent to the capture. The other captors protest against this, and claim that the rate of pay at the time of the capture fixes the amount to which each is entitled. The present application to the court is made to enforce their demand. The court overruled the motion of the District Attorney to dismiss the petition, but vacated orders heretofore made, and gave the petitioners leave to amend.

At a meeting of the Academic Board of the Naval Academy, held Jan. 26, 1877, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That he pleased Almighty God to remove from us our late colleague Professor Richard Somers Smith, Head of the Department of Drawing at Naval Academy, and a member of this Board;

*Resolved*, That in the death of one who discharged with ability and zeal the trusts committed to him during a long and honorable career in the public service, the Academy has lost an able, devoted, and faithful officer.

*Resolved*, That the members of this Board are deeply sensible of the loss of one of their number endeared to them by the purity and gentleness of his character, the dignified courtesy of his manners, his lofty principles, and his broad and genial culture.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of his bereaved family, in expression of the heartfelt sympathy of the members of this Board.

RICHARD M. CHASE, Sec'y Naval Academy.

At Trinity Church, San Francisco, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 12, the funeral of Rear-Admiral James Alden, United States Navy, took place. All the officers of the Navy and Army in the city attended, and citizens of California of all rank participated in paying respect to the remains of the dead hero. Admiral Rodgers, Admiral McDougal, Pay-Directors Cunningham and Fulton, and Medical Inspector Brown were among the pall-bearers. Those Californians (says the *Atlas*) who date back of 1860, remember the services of Admiral Alden in the Coast Survey vessel *Active*, as the triangulator of our coast for ten years in the early history of California. It is a coincidence not to go unnoticed that the distinguished officer, who has rendered such valuable service to the commerce of California and the whole Pacific Slope, should, after years of conspicuous service elsewhere—notably as Chief of the Bureau of Detail of the Navy Department and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean—come back to us to die. His remains, embalmed, were forwarded by rail to his birthplace, Portland, Me.

The first vessel of the Russian fleet arrived at Quarantine, New York harbor, late on Thursday, February 15, and now lies off Castle Garden. The vessel is the corvette *Crayser*, with nineteen officers and a crew of 162 men. She is commanded by Capt. C. N. Nosimoff. Commander P. Boyle is second in command. The corvette separated from the main body of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and thence proceeded to Madeira, arriving at that port on the 12th of January. She remained there over night and left for New York on the next day. She headed up for New York under sail alone, and, during her entire passage, steam was called into requisition only one

day. Her royal yards were not sent up during her voyage, though she had very fair weather up to last Monday night. On that night, when the *Crayser* was within but eighty miles of New York, she was struck by a powerful "Johnnie Nor'-wester," which blew her some 200 miles to sea. As before stated, she finally succeeded in making quarantine. She made her way up the bay yesterday the 16th, and about one o'clock P. M., as she came to anchor, the Stars and Stripes were run up to the fore-truck, and saluted with twenty-one guns. The *Crayser* is bark-rigged and of about 1,300 tons register. Her hull is of iron, with a covering of wood up to the water line. Her engine is of 250 horse-power.

*The San Francisco Post* of January 29th, says: "Work has been resumed within the last few weeks at Vallejo on the new iron hull for the United States monitor *Monadnock*. The *Monadnock* was built during the war as a double turret monitor. The hull was of wood, and rotted away so completely that two years ago it was determined to have a new iron hull built for her. The contract was given to Phineas Burgess & Co., who constructed a slip nearly opposite Mare Island, brought on the most powerful machinery, punches, drills, &c., from the East, and commenced the work over a year ago. Her iron frames are only two feet apart, and every fifth one forms a water-tight bulkhead. The ram is of the most powerful form, while massive breast-hooks give all the necessary strength to her bows. Should the ram be injured or her bows stove in a watertight collision bulkhead, formed of half-inch iron plates, will enable her to keep afloat. There is a similar bulkhead aft. The contour of the bottom resembles somewhat the longitudinal section of an egg. This form gives great buoyancy, and will enable the ship to carry her immense turrets, armor, and stores with ease. The plates until within four feet and a half of the water line are one-quarter inch thick. For four and a half feet below the water line she is armed with seven-inch plates, and the upper deck is formed of two courses of one and a quarter inch plates, which overlap and are riveted through. But very little caulking had been done, and the closeness with which the edges of the plates have been brought together shows that no pains have been spared to make her a credit to California builders. The turrets of the old *Monadnock*, two in number, now lying at Mare Island, will be used in the new vessel. They will carry two heavy guns in each, and are protected by 10-inch plating. She will be driven by twin screws. This will enable her to be handled easily, as with one going ahead and the other astern she will be able to turn, figuratively speaking, on a dollar. Her dimensions are: length, 270 feet; beam, 57 feet and depth of hold, 14 feet. Her displacement, with stores and all ready for a cruise, will be about 5,000 tons, equal to a little over 5,700 tons burden. She will have 18 inches free-board. It is expected that the new *Monadnock* will be ready for sea in six months. She will be used for the defence of the harbor of San Francisco. Her cost, when ready, will be, in round numbers, \$1,000,000. The work is being executed by Edwin Walsh, under the supervision of Naval Constructor Munds, United States navy, Mare Island."

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

##### ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 15.—Rear Admiral George H. Preble, to command the South Pacific Station, per steamer of 28th Feb. from New York.

Professor E. S. Holden, to New York city on duty connected with the Observatory, for the selection and fitting of an electric illumination to the micrometer of the great telescope, and when completed to return to Washington and resume his regular duties.

FEBRUARY 16.—Lieutenant A. M. Thackara, to the Omaha, South Pacific Station, per steamer of 28th Feb. from New York.

FEBRUARY 17.—Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse, to duty in the Construction Department, at the Navy-yard, New York.

FEBRUARY 19.—Passed Assistant Engineer Heraldo Main, and Assistant Engineers Henry T. Cleaver and John A. Henderson, to the Trenton.

Assistant Engineer F. W. Townrow, to examination for promotion.

FEBRUARY 21.—Lieutenant A. P. Osborn, to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant A. Dunlap, and Surgeon E. S. Matthews, to the Wyoming.

Master H. Monahan, to the Swatara.

Master G. A. Merriam, to the Rio Bravo.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen, to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

##### DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 16.—Boatswain John A. Brisco, from the receiving ship Worcester, at Norfolk, and ordered to the Pensacola, North Pacific Station.

FEBRUARY 17.—Carpenter Nathan H. Jenkins, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston.

Carpenter Wm. F. Leighton, from the receiving ship Wabash, and placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 20.—Lieutenant John E. Pillsbury, from the Coast Survey steamer Blake, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley, from the receiving ship Wyoming, and ordered to Coast Survey duty.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander John W. Philip, commanding the Adams, at Port Royal, S. C., for one week.

To Master C. D. Galloway for one month from the 30th Feb.

To Assistant Engineer B. H. Warren for five months, with permission to leave the United States.

To Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Whitehead, attached to the Rio Bravo, at Matamoros, Texas, for forty days.

##### LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant Henry N. Manney has been extended until the 30th Nov. next.

##### ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant A. G. Berry to the Franklin and ordered to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.



The orders of Ensign George H. Peters to the Ranger and placed on sick leave.  
The order of Passed Assistant Surgeon T. C. Heyl detaching him from the Navy yard, Washington, and to remain on duty at that yard.  
The orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers ordering him to the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

## COMMISSIONED

George Arthur, of Baltimore, Md., and William Henry Rush, of Philadelphia, Assistant Surgeons in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1877.

## APPOINTED.

Paymaster F. C. Cosby, president of a board, and Paymasters George A. Lyon and W. W. Woodhull members, for the purpose of examining Mr. Arthur Peterson for the position of assistant paymaster in the Navy.

## WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

To complete the Navy Register, of which we have already published the commissioned officers, we give here the list of Boatswains and Gunners with their present station. The list of Carpenters, Sailmakers, and Mates, we shall publish another week:

## BOATSWAINS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

J. Burrows, Training-ship Constitution.  
E. Kenney, Receiving-ship St. Louis.  
A. M. Pomeroy, Eq. duty, Navy-yard, New York.  
T. Bennett, Worcester, Mass.  
J. A. Briscoe, Receiving-ship Worcester.  
J. C. Walton, sick leave.  
I. T. Choate, Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
C. Miller, sick leave.  
A. Milne, Naval Academy.  
W. Long, Alliance.  
C. Miller, Training-ship Minnesota.  
J. A. Selmer, Adams.  
J. B. F. Langton, under suspension.  
J. Walker, Vallejo, Cal.  
R. Anderson, in charge of the Antietam.  
H. Dickinson, Alert.  
H. Peters, Philadelphia.  
W. G. Tompkins, Receiving-ship Independence.  
J. Hall, Vandalia.  
J. B. Aiken, Navy-yard, Boston.  
W. A. Cooper, Swatara.  
J. Harding, Lackawanna.  
T. S. Collier, New London, Conn.  
J. S. Sinclair, Washington, D.C.  
J. McCaffery, Franklin.

## GUNNERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

G. Sirian, Naval Magazine, Craney Island, Va.  
J. C. Ritter, Powhatan.  
J. M. Ballard, Augusta, Me.  
A. F. Thompson, New York.  
E. Mack, North Somerville, Mass.  
J. Hutchinson, Baltimore, Md.  
M. A. Lane, Everett, Mass.  
T. R. Wilson, Portsmouth, N.H.  
W. Burditt, Torpedo Station.  
T. P. Venable, Ord. duty, Navy-yard, New York.  
J. Gaskins, Philadelphia, Penn.  
R. H. Cross, Magazine, Fort Mifflin.  
J. Swift, N.-yard, New York.  
W. Carter, N.-yard, Norfolk.  
C. Stuart, N.-yard, Washington.  
R. J. Hill, Training-ship Minnesota.  
W. Cheney, Receiving-ship Colorado.  
C. Dugan, Receiving-ship St. Louis.  
W. Wilson, Plymouth.  
S. D. Hines, Vandalia.  
E. S. Waugh, Franklin.  
D. A. Roe, sick leave.  
E. A. McDonald, Tennessee.  
W. J. Ferguson, sick leave.  
E. J. Beacham, Kearsarge.  
S. Young, Vallejo, Cal.  
T. B. Watkins, Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass.  
J. Smith, Philadelphia, Penn.  
J. A. McDonald, Training-ship Monongahela.  
J. R. Grainger, Navy-yard, New York.  
J. G. Foster, Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE NAVY UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: The Uniform circular dated August 12, 1874, provides: That masters-at-arms, machinists, all yeomen, apothecaries, boiler makers, coppermiths, school masters, ship's writers and nurses shall wear single breasted sack coats with a row of five medium size Navy buttons on the right breast in place of the jackets then worn.

The uniform was prescribed for what is known as the "appointed petty officers" (and, as I understand it), not stewards, cooks, officers' servants, etc. I would most respectfully ask the attention of those interested to the fact that our uniform is worn on shipboard by landsmen, cooks, stewards and others not provided for in this circular. And it is earnestly desired that we may be allowed this distinction as to our uniform which the Hon. Secretary of the Navy has accorded to us.

JUSTITIA.

The United Service Gazette says: It appears that the boilers and machinery of the "Gem" class of corvettes are proving utterly unreliable, in fact worthless. The *Opal* on the Pacific station, is in such a broken-down condition that, as a steamer, she is wholly useless, and must be ordered home. It may be remembered the trouble this vessel gave before she left England. The *Turquoise*, at Sheerness, broke down so badly on her last trials, that she cannot possibly be ready for the pendant for some weeks, probably months. The *Journaline*, which recently left England as commodore's ship for the Cape and West Coast of Africa station, is reported to be in anything but a satisfactory state. The *Ruby*, just arrived at Sheerness from Barrow-in-Furness, is stated to have done satisfactorily,

but we are informed that it would be impossible to press her at 12 knots for 24 hours consecutively. It is certainly not unreasonable to ask why should these things be?

## OCEAN METEOROLOGY.

## THE NEW PILOT CHARTS OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

An article recently appeared in the New York Tribune, called forth by a suggestion in that paper of the use that might be made of the weather observations taken on board our vessels of war. The Tribune was not aware of the use that is at present made of them, nor that every vessel in the Navy keeps a log book of uniform pattern, each opening to a day's record—the right hand page to remarks, and the left to meteorological observations, for which it is suitably ruled for twenty-four hourly entries. These observations are taken at the end of every hour by the midshipman of the watch, and recorded in the log book; at the end of every four hours the lieutenant of the watch examines them, and then enters in the remarks such particulars of wind and weather as he deems necessary; finally, every day the navigator and commanding officer examine the log book. By this varied scrutiny, the liability to error is reduced to a minimum. Every six months each vessel sends its log book to the Navy Department, where it is labelled, indexed, and safely kept until needed in the Hydrographic Office for examination.

Maury's Pilot charts contain observations down to about the year 1859; since then log books have been accumulating, until at present a large number are waiting examination. Some time ago, under the direction of Commodore Wyman, hydrographer to the Bureau of Navigation, the present system of dealing with these log books was begun. The work is performed exclusively by officers of the Navy, and the following is the method of compilation:

On a Mercator's projection of the world, the whole ocean surface is divided into squares, like those of a chess board, of five degrees of latitude by five degrees of longitude. These squares are numbered so that knowing either its limits in latitude and longitude, or its number, the square can be definitely located. This projection of squares is simply a reference chart in the Hydrographic Office. A particular area of ocean was selected on which to begin work, and the part so chosen, both on account of the regularity of its phenomena as well as the number of observations on record regarding it, was that between the equator and the 45th parallel of north latitude and from the American coast westward to the 180th meridian. The log books of all the vessels that traversed this part of the Pacific since the year 1860, have been brought from the Navy Department to the Hydrographic Office; the hourly observations they contain, numbering one hundred and thirty thousand at sea alone, will soon be compiled; a large mass of observations, already prepared, will be added to these; and then the Pilot charts for this section will be completed. Before compiling from any log book it is examined for inaccuracies, and if such manifestly exist the observations are rejected, record in every such case being made of the log book. When found to have been kept with due care, the limits of every square which the ship crossed in making a passage are worked up; also her position at every midnight; and then the latitudes and longitudes limiting each square as well as the position at midnight are entered in the margin of the left hand page of the log book opposite their proper hours. Thus, at a glance, all the observations taken in each square are visible.

The next step is to transcribe these observations to blanks, one of which is used for each square. At the top of the blank are written the number of the square, its limits in latitude and longitude, the name of the ship, and the date she was in the square, so that reference can be had at any time to the original source of the data. In one corner of each blank is a small chart of five degrees square, which is subdivided into squares of one degree each. On this little chart the track of the ship is plotted from the positions previously worked up; that is to say, her entry into and exit from the square, and her position at every noon and midnight while in it. Thus, the location of the observations compiled on each blank is limited not only to a certain 5 deg. square, and a 1 deg. square, but even to the actual line along which they were taken, viz., the ship's track. The limits of rapidly varying phenomena can thus be accurately determined, and should the necessity ever arise for publishing pilot charts to 1 deg. square, it can easily be done from these blanks. The number of hours the ship was in the square is entered in a corner of the blank, and then for this whole period, whatever its length, the following information is entered in the printed columns. 1st. Winds—the number of hours the wind blew from any of the 32 points of the compass, with its mean force; the number of hours it was light and variable; the number of hours calm. 2d. Weather—the number of hours of rain, of mist, of fog and of lightning; symbols descriptive of weather; proportion of clear sky; number of hours of squalls with their strength. 3d. Atmospheric pressure and temperature—the maximum, minimum, and mean of the mercurial barometer; same of Fahr. thermometer, dry bulb, wet bulb, and sea water at surface; the daily range of the barometer and thermometer. 4th. The magnetic variation. 5th. The set and velocity of currents. Remarks of the following nature will be made on each blank: details of wind and weather; the occurrence of gales or cyclones, with the successive shiftings of the wind, its force and duration from each point, the accompanying changes of barometer and thermometer, and the characteristics and geographical limits of the storm; tide rips; discolored water; sea weed; icebergs; longitude of crossing the line; latitude and longitude of meeting and losing a constant wind, such as the trades and monsoons; and

the distance from shore the land and sea breezes are felt, their strength and times of setting in.

When all the log books relating to the area of ocean under consideration have been examined, the blanks upon which their observations have been transcribed will be grouped according to squares and months, i. e., all the blanks for square No. 27 for the month of Feb., for instance, will be together; those for the same square for March will be together; and so on for each month and every square. Then the final step in the compilation will be taken, namely, the transfer to large blanks—a kind of ledger, as it were, of all the information for the twelve months. There will be one blank for each square, with the information tabulated on it by months; in fact, it will be a summation of the contents of the small blanks—an exhibit at one view, on a single page, of all the meteorological features of any particular square. And, of course, when a number of vessels cross every part of a square in all the months of the year, the phenomena of the square will be known with much accuracy.

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE PILOT CHARTS.

Thus far the preparation of the materials; now begins their use—their publication in a plain and attractive form for the guidance of navigators.

Considering the area of ocean already defined, the work upon which will soon be completed, a chart of it of a size convenient for use will be made on Mercator's projection. Parallels and meridians will be drawn at every fifth degree, so that the spaces thus formed will be about three inches square. These squares will correspond in limits of latitude and longitude and in number to those of the same part of the ocean on the reference chart mentioned in the first part of this article: they will simply be the same squares enlarged to a size such that each will contain the information relating to it. There will be twelve of these charts—one for each month. The small blanks described above, clearly indicate the nature of the information to be given in each square of these charts. A few additions, however, will be made as follows: 1. Besides giving the absolute number of hours the wind blew from each of the 32 points of the compass, the percentage from each point, and the percentage of calms, and of light variable airs, will also be given. 2. Instead of printing the charts on a surface entirely white, they will be tinted throughout areas of well defined phenomena; for instance, the expanse of ocean over which the trade winds blow will have a ground of very delicate pink, that of the California coast monsoon a light green, the belt of calms will be white, and so on. 3. A barometric curve will be traced along every tenth meridian to show the variations in atmospheric pressure as one proceeds from the equator toward the pole. 4. At the side of each chart will be tabulated the limits for that month of the trades and other constant winds; also information regarding land and sea breezes, and peculiarly stormy regions of the ocean. 5. The following information regarding the principal ports within the scope of the chart will be given for each particular month on its own sheet: viz., the prevailing direction of the wind with its mean force; the average height of the barometer and thermometer (both wet and dry bulb); the daily range of both barom. and therm.; and a brief account of the weather. These data will be compiled from the log books instead of being taken from observations recorded on shore; for on the water, among the shipping, especially in an open spacious bay, like that of San Francisco, the wind and weather are generally very different in degree from what they are in the city; and it is of the former, not of the latter, that the sailor wants information.

In addition to the 12 monthly charts for every section of the ocean, there will be 4 track charts—one for the three months of each season. On these, characteristic passages from port to port will be plotted, by days' runs, from the ship's log. To accompany these charts will be a pamphlet containing the following information, compiled from the log, tabulated opposite each date of the passage; the latitude and longitude at midnight; average direction and force of wind during day, and particulars of its veerings; maximum and minimum height of barometer and thermometer; detailed account of the weather. Continuous records, like these, of passages will unveil phenomena that would otherwise be masked in the charts on the plan of squares. Besides, they supplement the latter; both together supply all the information that can be given regarding the ocean.

The whole ocean surface of the globe will be dealt with in the manner just described; and the charts for each section, that is, 12 on the plan of squares, and four track charts, will, when printed, be bound in folio size, convenient for use.

Of course, it is desirable to have as many observers as possible providing data for these charts. At present the vessels of the Navy and a few—very few—of the merchant marine are the only ones that supply log books. Meteorological journals have been prepared at the Hydrographic Office for issue to merchant vessels; they will be sent free to any captain applying for them by letter, addressed to the Hydrographer, the only condition being that when filled they be returned to the Hydrographic Office.

It is intended that this work shall be continuous. When all the observations up to January 1st, 1877, are compiled in the manner described, the charts for all parts of the ocean will be published. Log books, containing new observations, will be continually coming in, however, and as they are received will be compiled here. Then, at intervals of every five or ten years, the new information will be added to that on the charts already extant; such improvements as experience may suggest will be made; and then the charts revised and republished. Thus, every successive edition will be a closer approximation to the truth—a more accurate mirror of the Great Ocean.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, } T. A. L.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1877. }



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Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General  
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,  
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;  
Lieutenant-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral  
Whitson, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.  
Army

Vanities Fair for Meerschaum and Cigarette. See Advertisement.

LIEUT. GEORGE C. REID, of the Marine Corps, so  
long on duty at Washington as aide-de-camp to Gen.  
Zellin, is one of the officers ordered to the *Trenton*,  
and previous to his departure secured one of the fairest  
young ladies of that city, Miss Ada Agnes Savage, as  
his bride. His many friends in that city tender con-  
gratulations, and look forward with pleasure, when  
his cruise is over, to have him back as a permanent  
citizen.

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**UNIFORM V. PLAIN CLOTHES.**

THE British navy has been recently mortified by  
the conduct of a number of petty officers and sea-  
men stationed at the Portsmouth yard, who testified  
their disapproval of certain orders from the Admir-  
alty by holding an indignation meeting and passing  
resolutions of a decidedly rebellious and insubordi-  
nate character. The resolutions were couched in  
true parliamentary phrase, abounded in the usual  
expressions of independence and horror of tyranny  
in any shape, and took up considerable space in the  
newspapers. The obnoxious order was Article 31 of a  
circular issued by the Lords Commissioners of the  
Admiralty December 30, 1876, which runs as fol-  
lows: "In future all petty officers and seamen are to  
wear their uniform clothing on all occasions except  
at such times as they shall have received a written  
permission to leave it off when going on leave." In  
effect this order had been in existence for years, but,  
according to a contemporary,

In naval ports, however, the order was set at naught  
whenever possible by blue-jackets living ashore; and at  
Portsmouth, more especially, the regulation seems to have  
been so generally evaded by petty officers, for years, that  
they have come to consider they are as much entitled to  
doff their uniforms on shore as warrant officers. The ex-  
tent to which the evasion of port orders was carried may  
be judged from the fact that the local outfitters who supply  
the seamen with plain clothes are afraid that their busi-  
ness will suffer unless the circular is withdrawn.

The Admiralty have since issued another circular  
prescribing severe penalties in case of a repetition of  
such a public meeting. We are very sure that a like  
breach of discipline in our service would meet  
with summary punishment, and yet however im-  
probable its occurrence may seem, the exciting  
causes exist to a certain extent in one, if not both,  
of the sister Services. In the Navy we are not quite  
sure that the practice of wearing plain clothes by  
seamen—except on long leave—exists. We think it  
does not. But in the Army an occasional indulgence  
has become a custom of service in many places where  
non-commissioned officers and privates are on duty  
as messengers, clerks or orderlies, and plain  
clothes cover an anomalous class of public  
servants, apparently pertaining neither to the civil  
nor military service. In the case of men detailed from  
the line the civilian garb often serves as a cloak for  
all manner of irregularities, and the once smart sol-  
dier becomes careless of his appearance, economical  
of his salutes, and generally lax in his discipline; the  
absence of any conspicuous mark of his station or  
honorable calling is a temptation to excesses which  
he would be ashamed to perpetrate in uniform; and  
the example to those other soldiers with whom he  
may be brought in contact is after all, perhaps, the  
greatest objection to "mufti" for the enlisted man.

A good reason for requiring enlisted men to wear  
uniform clothing at all times, excepting when upon  
long leave, is to familiarize the people with its sight  
upon men accustomed to wear it—such men as are  
generally selected for detached duty of any kind;  
but at present the public eye in towns or cities is  
oftener regaled with the sight of the "first outfit"  
on the awkward form of the recruit. If there is  
anything in the custom of dressing up a permanent  
recruiting party in appropriate uniform, then in this

way every uniformed soldier who passes along the  
street becomes an unconscious recruiting agent. Of  
course we know that some soldiers are not demoralized  
by the irregular practices referred to; they perhaps  
have been so well "set up" that they never forget  
their professional character. They eat, drink and  
sleep with military precision; they dress themselves  
in a given number of motions; and live, move and  
have their being in a regular, methodical and sober-  
sided way that would have delighted the great FRED-  
ERICK, and that stamps the veteran, in any dress.  
But the general effect upon the Army is bad, and  
eventually leads to the worst results.

The extraordinary demonstration at Portsmouth,  
England, has only reminded us of this defect in our  
own military system, which it is within the power of  
commanding officers to check within their respective  
territories, without—as yet—any danger of an "in-  
dignation meeting."

BISHOP WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, in a letter to the  
New York Tribune, makes another attempt to arouse  
public attention to the iniquity and wrong of our  
Indian administration, but we fear the only result  
will be to emphasize more fully what the Bishop  
tells us was said to him by Mr. STANTON. "What  
does the Bishop want," exclaimed the Secretary.  
"If he has come here to tell us that this Govern-  
ment is guilty of gross crimes in its dealings with  
the Indians, tell him that we all know that this is  
true." "Tell him that the United States Govern-  
ment never redresses any wrong until the people de-  
mand it, and when he can reach the heart of the  
people these wrongs will end." And is the good  
Bishop quite consistent with himself when he says, as  
he does, that "there was a day when the people of  
Georgia passed a law forbidding any one to teach an  
Indian? A missionary—brave, noble WORCESTER—  
was put in jail as a felon because he feared God rather  
than men, and continued to tell the heathen of the  
love of JESUS CHRIST. The case was appealed to the  
Supreme Court of the United States, and the Chief  
Justices, MARSHALL and STORY, declared the law of  
Georgia was unconstitutional. The President re-  
fused to execute the mandate of the court and in-  
iquity triumphed. But in the sure retribution of God  
he ordered, that from the top of Missionary Ridge,  
the home of this martyred servant of God, there  
should descend an avenging army to lay waste that  
goodly land and humble it in the dust. Has there ever  
been a wrong which will not be avenged? Not one;  
and there never will be until the cry of the poor  
ceases to enter the ear of the Lord God of Sabaoth."

If it be true that the great and merciful Father of  
all—with reverence be it said—thus avenges the  
wrongs of one class of men upon another class of  
men who are in no way responsible for those wrongs,  
except by enforced inheritance, who is to blame  
those who, following this example, adopt the In-  
dian principle of revenge?

Laying criticism aside, we can assure the Bishop  
that the Army appreciate his earnestness of purpose,  
and sympathize with his efforts in behalf of the In-  
dians, and agree with him in the opinion that "the  
best possible way to avoid war is to do no act of in-  
justice." We are glad he does the Army the justice to  
say, "I do not blame the Army. The power of the  
system, with its web of blunders, is stronger than  
men." The Bishop's letter is too long to be re-  
produced here. In it he recapitulates the old story  
of Indian wrongs, and says of the Sioux:

The whole country knows that these Sioux Indians cannot  
become civilized where they are. They cannot subsist  
there by the chase. We can build vast almshouses and  
gather around them a mass of savages, under every bad  
influence, certain that the irritations of our Indian system,  
the failure to make appropriations, or some blundering  
crime, will in time bring us off recurring Indian wars.  
We can perpetuate our present policy of raising and  
training wild Indians. We can raise savages to  
murder our people, and spend millions of treasure  
in repeating our stupid policy. Is there no bet-  
ter way? In the Southwest there is as beautiful  
country as the sun ever shone upon. It has been  
set apart as the future home of the Indians. There  
is more reason to keep it for them, because the solemn  
compact which forever dedicated that territory to the In-  
dians was made to atone for one of the darkest crimes  
against the Cherokees and others. One-half that territory  
is absolutely at our disposal. Any Indian tribes can be  
located upon it at the good pleasure of the Government. In-  
dians may be settled on other unoccupied portions of the  
territory with the consent of the owners and by a just pay-  
ment of its value. A small fragment of the Sioux wish to  
go there. They can be made the pioneers for others, and  
the whole Sioux nation ultimately find a home there, as  
fast as they are prepared to live by the cultivation of the  
soil.

If the Sioux remain on the Missouri permanently there  
is but one way in which they can become a self-supporting



people. It is to make them herdsmen. It is a life peculiarly fitted for a nomadic people. The Sioux Indian has no superior among the wild red men of American history. He can be influenced by kindness. No wild man has greater respect for law. The officers of the Army know that there never have been any more faithful men than the Sioux scouts. Gen. Stanley and Gen. Sully repeatedly bore testimony to their fidelity. Gen. Terry issued a general order in 1874 which was to be read on parade at every post thanking the Sioux scouts for their fidelity and courage in danger. The lamented Gen. Custer wrote a letter to the Rev. S. D. Hinman after his expedition to the Black Hills, in which he says of the Sioux scouts from the Santee Agency that he doubts if there is any village in the country which has so many young men of like exemplary character, and he speaks of how his heart was touched by hearing these Indians singing in their worship "Rock of Ages" and "Old Hundred." If some of the Sioux hate us, it was our lying, our robbery, our cruelty, which have made them foes. For more than 35 years the officers of the Northwest Fur Company bear testimony that they were wont to boast that their hands had not been stained by the blood of white men. You may begin back to the massacre of Lieut. Grattan in 1853, and there are few outbreaks which have not been the result of our own blunders and crimes.

THE ANNUAL NAVAL REGISTER is now in press and will shortly be issued. The Register we published a few months since showed the changes up to that time, and those that have occurred since have been recorded here from week to week. The death this week of Admiral DAVIS reduces the number of Rear-Admirals to eleven, one more than is allowed by law, the thanks of Congress having postponed the retirement of Admiral DAVIS and of Admiral JOHN RODGERS, who now heads the list of Rear-Admirals. Four of the thirteen admirals are in command of naval stations. THOS. H. PATTERSON is at the head and ALEX. C. RHIND at the foot of the list of twenty-five commodores, two of whom are afloat. At the head of the list of fifty captains is GEO. M. RANSOM, commanding the *Franklin*; the fiftieth is WM. E. FITZHUGH. Fifteen of the captains are in command of vessels. CHAS. H. CUSHMAN heads the list of commanders, and HENRY L. JOHNSON is the ninetieth and last. Twenty-four of the commanders are in command of vessels. Of the eighty-six lieutenant-commanders, ALBERT S. BARKER is first and JOSHUA BISHOP last. Eighty is the full number authorized by law, and the list must be reduced by seven before there is a vacancy for any of the 280 lieutenants, at the head of whom is GEORGE R. DURAND, Kossuth Niles bringing up the rear. Of the lieutenant-commanders nine are in command of vessels, and of the lieutenants twelve. At the head of the 100 masters is LYMAN G. SPALDING, and at the foot ASHER C. BAKER. JULIUS C. FREEMAN is the first and JOHN O. NICOLSON the last of 73 ensigns. The first of the 78 midshipmen is CHRISTOPHER L. BRUNS, the last WM. BRAUNERSREUTHER. Of the staff corps the standing is as follows: Pay Directors (13), first, Geo. F. Cutter; last, Jas. Fulton. Inspectors (13), first, Jas. N. Carpenter; last, Richard Washington. Paymasters (50), first, Rufus Parks; last, Chas. W. Slamm. P. A. P. (30), first, Josepu Foster; last, John C. Burnet (subject to examination.) A. P. (30), first, Jas. A. Ring; last, Chas. W. Littlefield. Medical Directors (15), first, Wm. Grier; last, Jacob S. Dungan. Inspectors (15), first, Geo. Peck; last, Wm. E. Taylor. Surgeons (50), first, Chris. J. Cleborne; last, Geo. S. Culbreth. P. A. S. (45), first, Edward H. Ware; last, Howard Wells. A. S. (50), first, Ezra Z. Derr; last, Wm. G. Willson. Chief Engineers (70), first, Wm. W. Wood; last, Geo. W. Magee. P. A. E. (97), first, Fred. G. McKean; last, Chas. P. Howell. A. E. (41), first, Robt. R. Leitch; last, Geo. W. Snyder. Chas. G. McCawley is colonel commandant of the Marine Corps, John L. Broome the ranking major, Lucien L. Dawson the ranking captain, Edward P. Meeker the ranking first lieutenant, and Robt. D. Wainwright the ranking second lieutenant. Elsewhere we give the list of warrant officers.

OUR IMPERIAL GUESTS, the Grand Dukes ALEXIS and CONSTANTINE, have reached New York after a season of pleasant intercourse with the hospitable people of Norfolk, Virginia, where a portion of the Russian fleet is moored. A very well conducted ball given to the Russians was followed by a superb entertainment on the *Seetlana*, which came off with all the *clat* which the presence of a gallant and distinguished party could give to the occasion. Our Army and Navy were represented by Admiral TRENCHARD, Commodore STEVENS, Captains LUCE, RUSSELL, QUEEN, FRANKLIN, QUACKENBUSH, and other salt-water heroes; and General BARRY, Col. ROBERTS, Major CALEF and others from Fort Monroe formed a

goodly array of landmen. The diplomatic corps was present in the persons of the Russian Minister and Captain GORE JONES of the British legation.

Bright eyes and lovely faces were relieved against the background of blue and gold, or black and white of their escorts, and the *Seetlana* carried them through it all nobly.

But desiring fresh pastures, the noble Russians set out for the metropolis, where they arrived February 17. They have insisted upon privacy, and desire to enjoy New York as less prominent people can always do. We are sure that their wishes will be respected, and that they will have as good and quiet a time as that other sensible gentleman, DOM PEDRO of Brazil.

THE MURDER OF LIEUT. MCINTYRE, of the Second Infantry, elsewhere referred to, by a cowardly band of illicit distillers, will open the eyes of the people to the existence of an enemy likely to prove almost as troublesome as the Sioux. Two years ago SITTING BULL and CRAZY HORSE had not such a well-organized and equipped band of outlaws as is known to infest the northern part of Georgia and a portion of the Carolinas. They are the brigands of the United States, and the sooner a strong crusade is waged against them the better; not only for violation of the revenue laws, but on account of their power as a political and social evil. No doubt as soon as the Government can give its attention to this matter, an atonement for the death of a noble young officer will be made.

OUR transatlantic friend, *Broad Arrow*, has been the victim of misplaced confidence in giving credence to the following:

An American correspondent writes us that, in addition to all the troops that could be collected having been sent South, owing to the troubled state of affairs arising out of the Wade Hampton election, sixteen of the senior cadets from West Point were also despatched thither on duty.

For the benefit of our contemporary it may be stated that besides the troops regularly stationed at the South, but four or five companies of artillery were despatched thither from the North as a precautionary measure, temporarily. These have since been returned to their stations, and the idea of "detailing cadets" had its only origin in the fertile brain of a sensation-monger.

WE UNDERSTAND that the office of Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, made vacant by the death of Rear-Admiral Davis, has been offered to Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, now in command of the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Observatory is at present in charge of Lieut.-Commander C. H. Davis, son of the deceased Admiral.

WE have reliable information that within the last three months shipments of arms and ammunition to Turkish consignees have been made from New England ports to the value of more than \$4,000,000, and the larger part is paid for.

WE ARE GRATIFIED to learn that the health of Commodore FRILEY (whose death was erroneously reported over the wires), is improving, and his physicians are much encouraged.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of WASHINGTON's Birthday was generally observed throughout the country by a general suspension of public and private business, and a round of social entertainments in the evening.

REAR-ADMIRALS DAVIS and GOLDSBOROUGH are added this week to the list of naval officers of high rank whose deaths have occurred of late in such rapid succession. Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH makes the sixth, commencing with Admiral JOSEPH SMITH, who died on the 17th of January last. Admiral C. H. DAVIS died at Washington on Sunday, February 18, and Rear-Admiral L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH in the same city two days later, on the morning of Tuesday, February 20. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH was retired, Admiral DAVIS still on the active list, the thanks of Congress having extended his time ten years. The funeral of Admiral DAVIS took place at St. John's Church, Washington, on the morning of Tuesday, the day of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH's death. The body will be taken to Cambridge, Mass., for burial, the admiral being a native of that state. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH was a native of Washington. Admiral DAVIS was seventy years of age, having been born January 16, 1807. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH was two years older, having been born February 18, 1805. DAVIS died of heart disease; GOLDSBOROUGH of typhoid pneumonia. The family of Admiral DAVIS consists of a wife, three daughters, and a son

who bears his name and who is a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, attached to the Naval Observatory, of which his father was the superintendent. He succeeds his father for the present in charge of the Naval Observatory. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH leaves only a wife. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH may almost be said to have been born into the Navy. He entered in December, 1812, when less than eight years of age. In July, 1816, he received his first orders to join the *Independence* (74) under Commodore BAINBRIDGE. A year later he was transferred to the *Franklin* (74), serving in her in the Mediterranean squadron until his return in the *Guerriere* in 1820. His next cruise was in 1821, in the *Franklin*, to the Pacific for three years. In 1825, by special permission, he spent two years at school in Paris, joining the Mediterranean squadron again in 1827. On board the *Porpoise* he took part in an attack on the pirates who at that time infested the Grecian Archipelago. With forty officers and men he led an assault on two hundred Greek pirates in possession of an English vessel, the *Comet*. The pirates were driven from the vessel with the loss of eighty or ninety of their number. In 1830 GOLDSBOROUGH returned home; in 1839 was detailed as executive officer of the frigate *United States*, for which the *Potomac* was substituted, the *United States* proving unseaworthy. From this vessel he was speedily transferred to the command of the schooner *Enterprise*, and thence to the *Marion*, with which he captured the pirate brig *Malek Adhel*. In 1842 he returned home in the *Marion* and was ordered to the Portsmouth Navy-yard. During the war he did good service as executive of the *Ohio* (74), and was present at the capture of Vera Cruz. In 1848 he was appointed to the command of the Baltimore Naval Rendezvous, and in 1849 on the commission to explore California and Oregon. From that time to the war of the rebellion he was successively in command of the *Cumberland*, the *Levant*, the Naval Academy, and the *Congress*. During the war he had command of the North Atlantic squadron, in which he ably seconded the operations of the army under McCLELLAN, resigning his command owing to a temporary misunderstanding with the Department. His last command was the European squadron, which he relinquished in August, 1867, going on to the retired list October 6, 1873.

CHARLES H. DAVIS was appointed midshipman from Massachusetts August 12, 1823. In 1827-8 he served on the frigate *United States* on the Pacific station. He was promoted to passed midshipman March 23, 1829, and was attached to the *Ontario* in the Mediterranean 1830-3. Lieutenant March 3, 1834, and for the next twenty years was one of the most valuable assistants on coast survey and other special duty. He was commissioned as commander June 12, 1854, and in 1857 was ordered to command the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and remained with the Pacific squadron until January, 1859, when he was appointed superintendent of the Nautical Almanac. In 1861 he was made captain, and placed on important special duty in preparing a report on the coast defences. In 1862 Captain DAVIS was appointed flag officer of the Mississippi flotilla. On the 11th of May the enemy attacked with a force of iron-clads and rams, and after a severe engagement were driven in under the guns of Fort Pillow. On June 8th another engagement took place, resulting in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the surrender of Memphis, Tenn. Flag Officer DAVIS subsequently served in the operations near Vicksburg. In August he co-operated with the Army in operations on the Yazoo, which resulted in the capture of ordnance stores of great value. Commissioned as commodore July 16, 1862, he was placed on duty as Chief of Bureau of Navigation, and while still in this position was made rear-admiral February 7, 1863. Admiral DAVIS was assigned as superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington in 1865.

Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH had some of the characteristics of the rough sailor, but he was one of the ablest officers in the Navy, and a man of unusual general information. Admiral DAVIS, who was cast in a finer mold in some respects, was also an officer of ability and large experience.

THE season at Washington which ended on Ash Wednesday, has not been as gay as those in former days. For some reason, possibly hard times, there have been fewer entertainments, and the time of the society people has not been taxed to meet the demands upon their presence. Although the past three or four months have been unusually dull so far as balls, parties and receptions are concerned, it has ripened a good crop of engagements, and four marriages are announced to occur during the Easter holidays. Of course the Army and Navy furnish the grooms, as in a majority of instances the average society girls spurn the attention of a civilian. Lieutenant Leavitt C. Logan, of the Navy, who has but recently returned from the Asiatic fleet, and Miss Lizzie Porter, the oldest daughter of Admiral Porter; Lieutenant Edward W. Very, also of the Navy, and Miss Maggie Zeilin, daughter of Brigadier-General Joseph Zeilin, formerly commandant of the Marine Corps; Lieutenant Charles W. Whipple, of the Ordnance Corps U. S. Army, and Miss Katie Jones, niece of the late Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, are the high contracting parties. All of the marriages will be celebrated at St. John's Church, the most fashionable Episcopal Church in Washington, and will be on a scale of unusual magnificence.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the freest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal).

## THINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

A DOZEN companies of artillery together in Washington is something that has not been seen since the breaking up after the war, twelve years ago, and the officers of the batteries here must feel as Daniel Boone did, when some one moved into the next township, that the neighborhood is getting too thickly settled. If their presence has not saved the capital from disturbance it has certainly saved the belles of the capital from ennui. Modestly conscious of their attractions, the officers of the garrison have made the ladies of Washington welcome, and the Arsenal has been gay with receptions and dancing parties. A hop was given on Thursday of last week, but this was confined to the ladies of the garrison. The Saturday receptions, which have now continued a number of weeks, draw large numbers to the Arsenal; or did, at least, until the advent of Lent reduced the number of carriages, which crowded the grounds, while the fair occupants made havoc among the officers at the post. The ladies of the garrison have shown a just confidence in their own attractions, and in the fidelity of their lieges, in consenting to allow such an inroad of foreign beauty. It would be hard to find, outside of New York, such an assemblage of beauty as has been seen of late at the Washington Arsenal. The officers have good reason to wish that there might be a presidential tangle which would bring them to Washington, not less than once in four years certainly.

But for the presence here of the troops and the officers at the Marine Barracks the capital would have been dull enough this winter. The cry "the king is dead" must have its fitting accompaniment in "long live the king," to make the change at all exhilarating. And the strain upon those who have been waiting to know who to shout for, has become almost unendurable. The number of original Hayes' men has multiplied during the past week, as the Electoral Commission have accepted for him the vote of one State after another. Don Piatt has sought a temporary notoriety for himself by raising the cry of revolution and assassination, if the attempt is made to inaugurate Hayes, but no one pays any attention to Don's frothings. As the man said of his unruly colt, "it is only his play." His ravings remind one of the story told of an officer of the Commissary Department during the war. Waxing indignant at finding himself treated in a manner not in keeping with his own intimate knowledge of his just deserts, he resolved, in his heat, to "smash up the United States Government." To commence by breaking the main-spring of the Executive machine, he sent in a request that he be relieved of the important duties entrusted to him. An unsympathetic Bureau, regardless of the public peril, incontinently granted his request, and he speedily found himself relegated to the duty of distributing pork and beans at an insignificant post, while the Government machine continued its revolutions without perceptible jar.

There are many in Washington just now who would like to "smash up the United States Government," but, fortunately for the public peace, those who have had the most experience in this line of undertaking are those least inclined to a second attempt. It is precisely those men whose transfer from the control of the Confederate government to a participation in the administration of the Federal Government was viewed with anxiety; it is these men I say whose self-control in this time of excitement has been most conspicuous; it is they who by wise and patriotic council have tempered the heat of partisan purpose, and saved their party from the immense political blunder of mistaking the interests of the noisy host of office seekers for that of the people of the United States.

It is, or ought to be, a sufficient answer to the absurd talk by which the people of this country have been misled, as to the danger to our institutions from the men of military training, that it is precisely because we have in our population, both North and South, so large a class trained in the school of war that the country is safe to-day. It was a New York attorney who during the war remained with his briefs and his legal arguments, who in the democratic caucus the other day advised the resort to the revolutionary measure of cutting off the appropriation for the Army; it was another New York attorney who abandoned his law books for the tactics during the Rebellion, who resisted this wild proposal. And not a single man of military experience was, we venture to say, to be found among those who favored the incendiary proposition.

That the decisions by the Electoral Commission which give the republican party control for another four years, should have excited, as well as disappointed, those who hoped for, and confidently expected, a different result, is not strange. And those who are not controlled by partisan feeling will make full allowance for such a state of mind even when their own political predilections do not lead them to sympathize with it. Just men everywhere will be disposed to give the fullest credit to those who bear themselves with dignity and honor in an emergency such as has never before arisen under our political system, and rise superior to the feeling which a sense of injustice—be it well founded or be it not—added to disappointed expectation, naturally awakens. An attempt will undoubtedly be made to cut down the Army by legislation, tacked on the Appropriation bill, but no radical measure of this sort is at all likely to succeed with the Senate or the Executive. There will be trimming and paring to put the Departments on the shortest possible allowance, but beyond this nothing is expected.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1877.

C.

## GIVE US A CHANCE!

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Referring to the article in your issue of Jan. 13, 1877, relative to the appointment of post quartermaster sergeants with the pay and emoluments of commissary sergeants, I would in behalf of a certain class of enlisted men call your attention to the following facts:

1st. With but few exceptions the clerical work of a post quartermaster is performed by enlisted men, selected from companies at the post, whose chirography and mathematical accuracy must be proven ere they are deemed capable of being taught the first rudiments of the Quartermaster's Department.

2d. The non-commissioned officer detailed to act as post quartermaster sergeant, is usually selected for his ability to act as overseer and to see that the outside orders of the quartermaster are enforced. He sometimes receives and ships stores. He never interferes with the office work, simply because his interference would expose his ignorance.

3d. The post quartermaster clerk is required to be at his desk from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., to issue orders of every description, from a piece of chalk to a ton of hay; to keep a careful record of the same, reply to all communications received, make up all weekly, monthly, quarterly and yearly accounts, keep himself thoroughly posted on all orders, circulars, etc., and (in the way of exercise) to rush out every now and then to do half the quartermaster sergeant's work for him. For the above enumerated services he receives the handsome (?) remuneration of twenty cents per diem.

4th. The post quartermaster sergeant of the future, "will be required to perform the clerical duties of the office," so the bill reads. The theory as expressed looks very well on paper; but when put in practise will work like a six-mule team of green mules; because the majority of enlisted men who have served three years as non-commissioned officers are barely able to write their names, and have had no further insight into the working of the Quartermaster's Department than weighing a few tons of hay or in issuing grain or wood. In fact, during the past sixteen years I have never seen but one quartermaster sergeant who could make out a simple requisition for forage, and he was on the non-commissioned staff of the regiment and had received his promotion for his clerical abilities.

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that the bill be so amended as to do justice to the hard working

POST QUARTERMASTER'S CLERK.

## POST ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The suggestion of annulling the office of regimental quartermaster sergeant appears to be a good one, for peace times at least. Why not let the office exist at the will of the President to fill or not?

To many it is not evident how the office of post commissary sergeant got through Congress. Before that time, one sergeant (as one commissioned officer), performed duties in both Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. Why the Subsistence Department should get a special sergeant allotted to it, and the more important department go without, appears to be not simply a mystery of legislation, but of administration as well.

It is to be hoped that the post non-commissioned staff will not be increased till our Uncle is freer with his funds for barracks and quarters. One sergeant for the supply departments is quite enough for care of property, and if he, with a lieutenant and occasionally a clerk, cannot do the duty, hire one civilian at half the price to do it.

RONNEVOG.

## LINEAL PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As an argument in proof of the injustice of regimental promotion of subalterns, I wish to offer your correspondent of the colored regiment a nut to crack: There are now seventy-two captains of infantry who entered the Service as lieutenants after I did, and whom I ranked as first lieutenant. As I have never been on staff duty, nor on leave, excepting for about four months in all, I think I have done fully as much line duty as your anti-lineal correspondent. Several officers who entered the Service two or three years after I did, are now three and five years captains. They saw no longer or harder service with their regiments than I have. I am, etc.

AN INSTANCE,  
Of which there are plenty more.

## AUGUSTUS MCINTYRE,

SECOND LIEUTENANT, 2D INFANTRY

A DESPATCH from Atlanta, Ga., dated Feb. 12, announces that on the night of the 9th a detachment of United States infantry, accompanying revenue agents, were attacked by illicit distillers, in Gilmer county, and Lieut. McIntyre, of Co. E, 2d Infantry, was killed. Lieut. McIntyre was a native of Ireland. He came to this country while quite young, and served during the late war in the 1st Maryland Artillery, and was mustered out in 1867 as captain U. S. V. On the 19th of August, 1867, he was appointed second lieutenant of the 16th Infantry, from Illinois, and was subsequently transferred to the 2d, with which command he has since been identified. He was a brave and zealous officer, and the manner of his death will show that even within the limits of civilization and among "white men," an officer carries his life in his hand. The fatal shot was fired while the detachment was in camp near Ellijay, Ga., and although the outlaws were ultimately driven, they succeeded in stripping Lieut. McIntyre's body of everything of value. The remains of this officer have been sent to Chattanooga for interment. He leaves a wife and 6 children.

## THE LATEST "WOOLWICH INFANT."

THE 81-ton Woolwich gun has, says the London *Iron*, followed closely the example of the first "Woolwich infant," the 35-ton gun, and cracked its steel barrel. The thickness of the steel tube at the point of injury is about 4 inches. Several more rounds of the usual service charges may be fired with safety, but it is anticipated that the crack will be thereby enlarged, until, if the gun continues in use, the gases would find a passage through the crack to the wrought-iron coils which support the steel barrel, and cause disruption. If such disruption occurred in a well-contested naval engagement, it might decide the issue of battle adversely. The 81-ton gun will not, therefore, be issued to the *Inflexible* in its present state. After a few more discharges at targets, the "infant" will be removed from Shoeburyness to the Royal Arsenal, where it will be cut in half before the trunnions, the steel barrel bored out, a new barrel introduced, the outer coils re-attached, and the gun, in short, rebuilt. This operation will cause some months' delay and cost several thousand pounds. The rebuilding of a gun is, we think, of sufficient importance to demand a careful investigation into the causes of such accidents.

Need we remind our readers that the cracking, fissuring, denting and burring of Woolwich guns, is so far the normal result of firing them at targets, that the captains of Her Majesty's ships are directed to stop target practice at sea when a given number of discharges have occurred, and not to permit any further firing till the gun has been brought into port, and carefully examined and reported upon by an artillery officer specially appointed to that duty? There is, then, on record in the archives of the War Office, a good deal of official information as to the locality of these burrs, dents, fissures and cracks in the interiors of heavy Woolwich ordnance. Though this information is generally kept secret, we have been enabled to lay before our readers sketches of the late 35-ton gun, showing the position of its injuries, and of some Indian brass guns on which the operating forces had written their action even more legibly. We are unable to furnish a similar sketch of the exact locality of the crack in the 81-ton gun, but the Woolwich correspondents of certain daily papers, who affect to make light of the rebuilding of the gun, state that the injury "is situated at some distance from the powder-chamber."

It is a well-ascertained fact that the higher powder-pressures in a Woolwich gun are experienced at that part of the bore which is included between its breech end and about 4 to 6 inches outside the seat of the base of the shot. When ignition is effected in the centre of the cartridge, the maximum pressure is ordinarily at the breech end. But for our present purposes it suffices to make it quite clear that the area of maximum powder-pressure is that portion of the bore occupied by the cartridge, plus 4 to 6 inches of that portion occupied by the base of the shot. It is also experimentally known that in a confined chamber the tension of the products of combustion, where the powder fills entirely the space in which it is fired, is about 6,400 atmospheres, or about 42 tons per square inch; the fluid products of combustion, doubtless in a very divided state, occupying, at the moment of explosion, a volume of about six-tenths, whilst at the same instant, the permanent gases occupy a volume of four-tenths; the fluid and the gaseous matters being of approximately the same specific gravity. When, however, the fired gunpowder is suffered to expand in the bore of a gun, though the proportion of the solid and gaseous products (57 per cent. by weight of matter to 43 per cent. by weight of permanent gases) are the same as in the case of powder fired in a closed vessel, the tension of 42 tons per square inch is seldom reached.

We need hardly say that "Woolwich infants" are very skillfully "nursed." All that science can suggest, and the skill of trained artillerymen of superior intelligence and much experience can carry out, is done both at Woolwich and at Shoeburyness to save these infants from such rude treatment as untrained sailors, who had run short of the proper kind of powder, might, in the heat of action, give them. The result is that the 81-ton gun has been exceptionally free from excessive powder-pressures. In no discharge has the forty-two tons per square inch been exceeded, and in most of the published rounds it is stated that the maximum powder-pressure rarely exceeded twenty-five tons. Specially prepared gunpowder was invariably used. The shot also have been, in some cases, stripped of their studs, the well-known instruments of mischief, so productive of burrs, dents, fissures and cracks. Their bases also have been steadied by gas-checks about 20 lb. in weight, which have been especially designed to relieve the studs, and to assist in imparting rotation, whilst, as their name implies, diminishing the erosion of the upper part of the barrel, due to the large unfilled rifling grooves and to windage. We understand that for the further security of the barrel from abrasion in the few rounds now to be fired, these instruments of mischief, the studs, are to be altogether removed, and the rotation is to be exclusively effected by the gas-check affixed to the base.

Though the exact position of the crack is kept a secret, yet, judging from a large experience of injuries to the barrels of Woolwich guns, and especially by the fate of the original "infant," we have no hesitation in accepting the published statement that it "is situated some distance from the powder-chamber," i. e., the injury is not within the area of maximum powder-pressure at all, but is in that portion of the bore traversed by the projectile. Let it be remembered that the projectile, as it rests in its seat, stands on two or three studs, each about 1½ inches in diameter, no part of the shot proper touching the barrel. The driving sides of these studs do not rest against the driving sides of the grooves, but they come into mutual contact when the shot has been pushed outwards from its seat some 6 to 10 inches, as the case may be. Both the



original seat of the studs in the bore and the points of contact with the driving side of the grooves are some distance outside the area of maximum powder-pressure. Ordinarily, the fissures, cracks, dents and burrs which inspectors of ordnance are ordered to look out for and report, are to be found, accordingly, not in the chamber where the powder exercises its maximum force in direct action on the barrel, but outside the seat of the studs, at or beyond the point of contact with the driving sides of the grooves. This is where the crack ought to be, in the course of nature, in the 81-ton gun. Wherever the crack is, is the spot where exceptional forces are at work, and the question is, What is it that especially happens at that spot? Let any mechanical engineer calmly examine the problem, pushing aside the gunpowder smoke with which some artillerymen invest it, and they will find that the mischief is due to the irregular mechanical action of the shot during its exit from the bore. If the shot could be made to travel the barrel as evenly as the piston of a steam-engine traverses its cylinder, no crack, fissure, dent or burr could take place. We need hardly tell an engineer that force abstracted for the injury of a well-supported 4-inch steel tube, indicates a diminution of the force exerted upon the shot for driving purposes. Hence, Woolwich projectiles escape from their barrels with comparatively low velocities, and consequently small hitting power. Weight for weight, Woolwich guns cannot accomplish so much work on an enemy as others, because they expend so much of the force developed, in injuring themselves.

## NEW BOOKS.

*Biographical Sketch of Brig.-Gen. Joseph G. Swift, Chief Engineer, U. S. A., 1812-18.* By Geo. W. Cullum, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A. New York, 1877.

This charming Memorial contains within its covers both personal and historical reminiscence of a most valuable and interesting description. Besides its portrait of the life of the First Graduate of the Military Academy, it is an outline description of the growth of our system of national defence, and of the workings—political and military—of the Government of the United States in its early days. The father and grandfather of Gen. Swift were among those who shed their blood in our first struggle with Great Britain, and the associates of his youth were still full of military enthusiasm, and in some cases veterans of two wars. He had been serving as a "cadet of artillerymen and engineers" for some time before the establishment of the Military Academy. His experiences at West Point—in its infancy—are given from his own diary, and his constant interest in that institution in after life undoubtedly contributed towards its continued existence. In the person of Lieut. Swift in 1805 was exercised and recognized the right of an engineer officer to command troops, although two years previously Col. Jonathan Williams had been driven out of service because the Secretary of War had denied to him the same claim. Swift became a major of engineers in 1808, at the age of twenty-five; rather rapid promotion that, even in war times, but may be accounted for by the comparatively diminutive size of our military establishment and the changes which were then being made in its staff. He became Chief Engineer of the Army in 1812, after some opposition by his former friend, Secretary Eustis, who wanted to appoint Robert Fulton, the eminent civil engineer, direct from civil life to that position. Col. Swift was the officer who planned and constructed the temporary defences of New York Harbor in anticipation of British invasion in 1814—having previously distinguished himself in active operations on the Niagara frontier. Swift's services were so highly esteemed that the Corporation of New York voted that he was a "Benefactor to the City," placed his portrait by Jarvis in the City Hall, presented Mrs. Swift with a service of plate of forty-three pieces, and himself with a beautiful case of silver drawing instruments and a large pleasure barge.

The appointment of a foreign officer, Gen. Simon Bernard, to the virtual control of the Engineer Bureau, eventually caused the withdrawal of Gen. Swift from the Army, but not until he had lifted the Military Academy from a state of financial stagnation to a condition endowed with new life and encouraging prospects. In this he was aided by Mr. Jacob Barker, the Quaker merchant, who agreed to advance \$65,000 in the absence of any appropriation from Congress. The bad policy of appointing a foreigner to such an important position as the Chief of Fortification is forcibly presented. The various public works inaugurated and designed by Gen. Bernard, among which are Forts Hamilton and Monroe, bear testimony to his professional ability.

Gen. Swift died at Geneva, N. Y., July 23, 1865, at the ripe old age of eighty-two. Till his death he maintained that his brevet rank was held in trust by the President to be restored on the happening of hostilities with a foreign foe. An excellent photographic portrait of Gen. Swift forms an appropriate frontispiece to this admirable memoir.

*Congressional Dictionary—44th Congress (Second Session.)* By Ben Perley Poore. Government Printing Office, Washington.

The veteran clerk of printing records has issued this very necessary part of a legislator's equipment "corrected to Dec. 13, 1876." As a guide to all who venture upon the "debatable ground" of the Capital it is simply invaluable. Its biographical sketches of those who are to make our laws are as usual of miniature size, but also sharp pen portraits which are of especial interest at this serious time in Washington and Congressional annals. It is of interest to the Army to know that the committee having charge of their affairs in the Senate comprises one ex-Secretary of War, four Union generals (one graduate M. A.), one Confederate officer and three lawyers; in the House, seven Union and two Confederate officers, one banker and one railroad man.

## "THE BUFFS."

As the rank-and-file of the "3d Buffs" have, says *Broad Arrow*, in the recent wreck of the transport *St. Lawrence*, again attracted attention by their usual excellent conduct on the occasion, it may be opportune to call to mind the bearing of a private of the same good old corps on a former occasion.

Some Sikhs and a private of "The Buffs" during the last Chinese war, fell into the hands of the enemy. On the next morning they were brought before the authorities, and commanded to prostrate themselves. The Sikhs obeyed, but Moyse, the English soldier, heroically declared he would not humble himself before any Chinaman alive. He was immediately led out and executed.

The following lines are by Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and are worthy of being recorded where "The Buffs" can read them, and thus bear in mind the story of a gallant fellow:

## THE PRIVATE OF THE BUFFS.

Last night among his fellow roughs,  
He jested, quaffed, and swore;  
A drunken private of the Buffs,  
Who never looked before.  
To-day beneath the foeman's frown,  
He stands in Elgin's place,  
Ambassador from Britain's crown,  
And type of all her race.

Poor, reckless, rude, low-born, untaught,  
Bewildered and alone,  
A heart with English instinct fraught,  
He yet can call his own.  
Ay, tear his body limb from limb,  
Bring cord, or axe, or flame;  
He only knows that not through him  
Shall England come to shame.

For Kentish hopfields round him seemed  
Like dreams to come and go;  
Bright leaves of cherry-blossom gleamed,  
One sheet of living snow;  
The smoke above his father's door  
In gray soft eddies hung;  
Must he then watch it rise no more,  
Doomed by himself so young?

Yes, honor calls; with strength like steel  
He put the vision by;  
Let dusky Indians whine and kneel,  
An English lad must die.  
And thus, with eyes that would not shrink,  
With knee to man unbent,  
Unflinching on its dreadful brink,  
To his red grave he went.

Vain, mightiest fleets of iron framed,  
Vain these all-shattering guns;  
Unless proud England keep untamed  
The strong heart of her sons.  
So let his name through Europe ring—  
A man of mean estate,  
Who died as firm as Sparta's king,  
Because his soul was great.

CAPTAIN O. D. LADLEY, of the Army, and Miss Davidson were united in marriage at the Ascension Church, Wednesday morning, Feb. 21, at 11.30 o'clock.

FREDERICK VON PHUL, Silas Bent, and Guard B. Allen, prominent citizens of St. Louis, have been appointed receivers of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The *Washington Republican* of Feb. 19, remarks that quite a number of Army and Navy officers contemplate entering the field of matrimony after the close of the Lenten season.

GENERAL FRENCH has been ordered to command at the Washington Arsenal, and General Barry goes to Fort McLeary, in command of his regiment, after a very useful and honorable career as Commandant of the Artillery School.

A VICTORIA DESPATCH received at San Francisco, Feb. 18, says the Government have decided to send a gunboat to the island where the Indians report that the crew of the *George L. Wright* were murdered. The tribe to which the alleged murderers belong is said to be small but warlike. The Indian who makes the statement offers to conduct the gunboat to the bay where the bones of the murdered men are still to be found.

The friends of Gen. George P. Ihrie (late of the Army), will learn with regret, that he was knocked down and robbed near the intersection of Broadway and 26th street, New York, on the evening of Feb. 19. He was stabbed and left unconscious by the ruffians, who secured a gold watch, a diamond ring, and considerable money. His condition at latest accounts was favorable.

MAJOR J. R. WASSON, Paymaster U. S. Army (formerly Lieut. 4th cav.), is the only foreigner who has received the decoration of the fourth class of the Order of Merit from the Japanese Government this year. He received the decoration just before his departure for the United States, in acknowledgment of his services as a Colonel in the Japanese army in the expedition against Formosa in 1874. Major Wasson was for several years in the service of the Japanese Educational Department. A few months ago he married Miss Bingham, the daughter of the United States Minister to Japan.

After the review by the Secretary of the Navy last Monday, a *matinee dansante* was held at the Marine Barracks, Washington, which lasted until two P.M., and was participated in by a goodly number of the beaux and belles. The officers on duty have had a regular series of Monday morning hops during the season, which have proved to be very enjoyable. Among the many pretty girls present, were Miss Annie Scott, niece of Rear-Admiral Scott, Miss Bradford, Miss Edith Cash, Miss Loubelle Emory, Miss Banks, Miss

Barnes, Miss Pelouze, daughter of Col. Pelouze, of the Army, Miss Leon, Misses Reilly, Miss Paulding, and many others. Among the officers present were Capt. Nokes, Lieutenants Goodrell, Zeilin, Emerick, Dickens, Goodloe, Achly, McCormick, Paine, Pearson, Curtis, Crawford, and several of the artillery officers stationed at the arsenal.

WE make the following peaceful extracts from the sanguinary *Capital*: Among the arrivals of pleasant people we note that of Mrs. George Crook, wife of General Crook, with her mother, Mrs. John Daly, at the Ebbitt House; also Mrs. Hooker, the agreeable wife of Mr. Hooker, called the "silver-tongued Representative from Mississippi."—Senator and Mrs. Sherman and their vivacious niece, Miss Lizzie, accompanied the gay party who went recently to New York under the guardianship of Don Cameron, ostensibly to inspect forts, harbors and defences, but really and honestly to have a jolly time. General Sherman was one of the congenial spirits, and, we have no doubt, the only member who combined business with pleasure. His so pleasant daughter, Miss Lizzie, did not accompany him. She has many characteristics of her sister, Mrs. Fitch, whom we all remember had but little taste for the so-called pleasures of fashionable society, which has not forgotten the shock it received when Mrs. Fitch, then Miss Sherman, declined a round dance with Prince Arthur, to whom as partner she had been assigned by Lady Thornton; her refusal being after this fashion: "My church does not permit me to do the round dances." These around her were horrified. The Prince was charmed by her honesty, and on his return to England sent her a superb *gage d'amitie* in the shape of a diamond encrusted locket—inside his picture, outside the inscription, "To the young lady whom of all others in America I admired the most." Honesty, you see, to convictions and principles, is oftentimes more admired than obsequious deference to royalty.—One of the most elegant receptions given in New York this season was that of last Tuesday, by General Wright, U. S. Army, in honor of Miss Hiester, of Philadelphia, grand-daughter of General Hiester, famed under Washington in the annals of the Revolution. Mrs. Wootton (who we all remember as bright, dashing Miss Mollie Wright), and her sister, Mrs. Smith, by their fascinating faces added largely to the success of the delightful occasion.

ACCORDING to a recently issued official publication, the Austro-Hungarian army on its present peace footing comprises 267,332 men and 46,731 horses. From the same authority we learn that when mobilized the army would number 771,556 men and 139,694 horses. The navy includes eleven iron-clads, three frigates, nine corvettes, and forty-two smaller vessels.

THE *London Standard* says that two gunboats of the latest design, and adapted to carry heavy ordnance, have recently been purchased from a private firm for the Chinese government. In compliance with a request made to the Foreign Office, their inspection by a government official has been approved of, and they will be navigated out to China by half-pay naval officers, who will probably retain their commands until their Chinese crews have become well acquainted with the vessels.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: Although there can be little doubt about the discipline in the French army having improved of late years, still serious acts of insubordination occasionally occur. A short while ago some twenty soldiers belonging to a Light cavalry regiment rode off through the country on a spree, and quartered themselves on the inhabitants, who probably thought they were manœuvring, and received them well. After being out a couple of days most of the men returned to barracks, and the remainder were soon captured. A court-martial inflicted a severe punishment on these deserters. From Algeria we learn that Corporal Roethel and five soldiers of the Foreign Legion were condemned to death a few days ago for a serious act of insubordination committed at Sidi-bel-Abbes. Only one man, however, was shot; the sentence on the Corporal was commuted to hard labor for life, and twenty years for the other men. Paglin, the man executed, met his death with great courage. We learn that several officers have been guilty of an act of insubordination in publicly attending Masses said for the repose of the soul of Napoleon III.

THE *London Morning Advertiser* says: "The Besika Bay Fleet, which was broken up early this month by order of Lord Salisbury, has been separated into two portions, the greater number of vessels proceeding to Smyrna, under the command of the vice-admiral, while the remainder have gone to Malta to refit. Sir James Drummond has shown considerable tact during the whole period of his sojourn in Turkish waters, and deserves no little credit for the manner in which the fleet was maintained at its maximum strength, for months together, in the vicinity of Constantinople. There is still a powerful squadron with his flag at the present moment, for events will not permit the distribution of his vessels among the Mediterranean ports; and, according to the last news that reaches us, the vice-admiral has been sparing no pains to increase the efficiency of the magnificent naval force under his command. An account that is given of the practice of the crews at torpedo drill, not only testifies to the admiral's solicitude to promote the skill and efficiency of those under his orders, but also suggests an important feature which will mark all naval actions in the future. The crews of such vessels as have been provided with torpedo nettings have, we are informed, been drilled in the use of these implements under the command of Captain Fisher, R. N., a young naval officer who has just been detached for the duty from the *Vernon*, torpedo vessel at Portsmouth. Captain Fisher is borne in Admiral Drummond's flagship, the *Hecla*, and is entrusted with the instruction of the fleet in torpedo matters, respecting which it is high time our sailors should be thoroughly informed."



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE SIGHTS TO BE IMPROVED.

The riflemen of the National Guard will be pleased to learn that Adjutant-General Townsend has approved the plan contained in the report of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice in regard to improving the sights upon the Remington rifles issued by the State, viz., "that an established gauge be adopted based upon the most approved models, and that all sights be allowed to be altered to conform to that gauge." Col. Wingate has been authorized to decide in what respects the existing sights can be altered so as to secure the best results, and has called a meeting of a number of inspectors of rifle practice and other officers interested in shooting to consider the matter. He would also be glad to receive suggestions upon the subject from any officer or member of the National Guard. The cost to the State that would follow a substitution of new sights for those now in use (some 20,000) would be so great as to render it impracticable, in view of the limited military appropriation annually made by the Legislature. On the other hand, a change of this character would be without expense to the State. Those National Guardsmen who are interested in rifle practice and desirous of securing the best result would be only too glad to be allowed to alter their sights, and would not regard the slight expense which it would cost them individually. Those who were indifferent upon the subject need not make any alteration.

The gauges (which would be in the hands of all range officers) would form a standard which would enable a decision to be made upon the spot as to whether a rifle had been improperly tampered with. There is no reason why a plan cannot be adopted for the alteration of these sights which will obviate the existing difficulties in practicing at certain ranges, and do much to elevate the standard of rifle practice.

Since the above was in type the experienced riflemen already referred to, met together (Feb. 17) at the house of Col. Wingate to discuss the most judicious method of altering the existing sights upon the Remington rifle used by the National Guard of New York, so as to enable it to accomplish the best results without altering its efficiency or strength as a military weapon. The conclusions reached were that certain improvements were desirable to cover the existing defects in the sights now in use, and that a number of sights should be altered accordingly which should be tested practically before coming to a final conclusion. The following are the alterations proposed:

**Front Sight**—The rear end of the wedge to be made flat and perpendicular, and the top of the wedge itself slightly narrowed.

**Rear Sight**—The bridge to be altered from the existing steps into a series of inclined planes, so as to allow any desired elevation under 400 yards to be obtained without putting anything under the sight.

Inasmuch as the opening in the "off-hand sight" in the State Remington rifles in the hands of the National Guard is made upon two different models, one a wide curved V, and the other a small, almost semicircular aperture, some difficulty was experienced in deciding upon the best method of alteration. It was finally concluded to have two models constructed, one with a wide V as possible, having a very slight angle, resembling that on the Henry-Martini rifle, which is well known, and the other with a small notch of V shape. In both cases the sight to be made knife edged, to afford a clear sight over it.

The bar sight to have the rear part cut away at both top and bottom, so as to prevent any interference or flicker being caused by it in aiming over the front part, the width, however, not to be reduced below 3-16 inch. The front part to be filed down to the base of the present aperture (the form of which was disapproved) and a small V shaped notch filed in the centre. The width of the bar not to be reduced below 1-4 inch, and an endeavor made to aframe the opening so as to reduce the elevation 50 yards from the present one, so as to make it coincide with the scale now marked on the sight (which is 50 yards too high).

**The Leaf**, to have the shoulder filed down to 1-8 inch from the base, so as to permit it to be used at 400 yards. The sides to be filed to 1-10 inch in width so as to increase the opening between them to not more than 7-20 inch, such opening to be lowered at the base so as to increase the distance from the top to not more than 11-2 inches. Scales or divisions of any kind to be allowed to be marked either on the side of the bridge, the front or rear of the leaf, or the bar.

Any criticism or suggestions in regard to these or any other methods by which the present sights can be improved, would be gladly received by the officers having this important matter under consideration. They should be made through our columns or by a letter to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and as soon as possible.

#### NEW YORK.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—At the regular meeting of Co. G, of this regiment, this month, 1st Lieut. Graham Haight was presented by his comrades with a richly mounted sword, suitably inscribed, and a set of officers' equipments. Lieut. Haight was promoted from private to sergeant on December 18 last, and on January 12 to his present office, or within a month from the ranks to first lieutenant.

Battalion drills (in doors) have been fairly inaugurated under the supervision of the lieutenant-colonel. On Thursday evening, Feb. 15, Cos. B and I, and on Monday evening, Feb. 19, Cos. G and D assembled, and were drilled as battalions, with the good effect of showing that there exists a decided lack of uniformity in the time of giving

and executing commands, and that the presence of a field officer must soon have the desired result. We shall defer more detailed comment until later in the season.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—The third grand hop for the benefit of the regimental band fund came off Feb. 20 at their armory, and was a very *recherche* affair, although not very largely attended. Dancing commenced at 9 P. M. and continued until 3 A. M., when the guests took their departure. Mr. J. Hammond's rendition on the cornet was approvingly received, and the music by the regimental band, led by Major Downing, was delightful in selection and execution. Among those present besides the officers of the regiment were Lieut.-Col. Beadle of the 13th, Capt. Hoffman, Capt. See, Q. M. Ripley of the 71st, and Erasmus Smith, Esq.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—At the annual meeting of Co. C, 13th regiment, held Jan. 2, 1877, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. J. Pedroncelli; Recording Secretary, W. F. Etherington; Treasurer, E. Darveau. Committees were appointed as follows: Finance—Corp. R. Auerbach, Privates G. H. Price and P. Franz; Recruiting—Sergt. G. Follenius, Privates G. E. Reed, J. J. Lowery, G. E. Hogg; Armory—Sergt. W. L. Franz, Privates Ward B. Snyder, W. F. Etherington, W. J. Peters; Court-Martial—Sergt. W. L. Franz, Privates G. E. Reed, Edgar Darveau, G. H. Price.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—Cos. B, C, D, H and I assembled on Friday evening, Feb. 16, at their armory, Fourteenth street near Sixth avenue, for battalion drill. The companies were commanded respectively by Capt. Cullen, First Lieut. Heneberger, First Lieut. Terhune, First Lieut. Drieler, and Capt. Wheelwright. At half-past eight o'clock no field officer had put in an appearance, and no word regarding their absence being received Captain Sam. Moore Smith, of Co. D, being senior in rank, took command and drilled the battalion throughout. The following shows the strength of each company present as reported to the adjutant: B three officers, three sergeants, and thirty-six men; C one officer, three sergeants, and twenty-one men; D two officers, four sergeants, and forty-eight men; H two officers, three sergeants, and twenty men; I two officers, four sergeants, and twenty-four men. The five companies were equalized with twelve files each. Major Belknap and Capt. Oelrichs, of Gen. Ward's 1st Brigade staff, were present officially and inspected the drill. The step was perfect from the start by actual count of the watch; the alignments were good, both in columns of fours and company; wheeling by companies was very good. The manual was only fairly executed—can be improved; and in this way, by having every motion distinct, occupying a certain uniform time in the execution, and every man knowing the exact time allowed, so as to avoid sliding through a motion for fear of being behind time. The general abode the average.

The battalion drilled just one hour, and the movements were of the simplest kind, such as marching in column of fours; fours right and left, on the right into line; wheeling by companies; on the right into line faced to the rear, etc. The movements were fairly well executed. If the officers of this regiment, both field and line, will attend closely to their duties—judging from this wing drill—the regiment may be justly ranked among the first of our National Guard.

**TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT (Brooklyn).**—The fourth band concert of the sixth season of the above regiment was given at their armory in Clermont avenue on Saturday evening, 17th inst. These concerts have always from the first been popular with the lovers of music and the dance of Brooklyn's best people, because the regiment is popular and the music always good. The management of these concerts has always been on a par with the general management of the regiment—universally good. The same entertainment committee as reported in these columns two weeks ago, Capt. Williams, Co. G, chairman, have general supervision of all concerts this season, but the floor is in charge of different company committees, this one being presided over by Lieut. Pettit and twelve men of Co. F. The concert of part first, occupying one and a half hours in rendition, was very fine, and the dance was taken up and continued till half-past eleven. The next concert will take place Saturday evening, March 3d.

**FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—The left wing of this regiment, composed of Cos. A, C, D, G and K, were drilled Thursday evening, Feb. 15, at the armory corner North Second and Fourth street Brooklyn, E. D. Co. C was distributed, forming altogether four companies of sixteen files each, commanded respectively by Captains Allen, Conover, Street and Gaylor; Capt. Pierce, of Co. G, being absent. Capt. Street, of Co. C, commanded. The number of men and officers reported by each company was as follows: A two officers, two sergeants, and fifty-two men; C three officers, two sergeants, and nineteen men; D two officers, three sergeants, and thirty-two men; K two officers, four sergeants, and thirty-two men. Adjutant Treat being absent for several weeks Lieut. Phelan is acting adjutant. Col. David E. Austen commanded throughout, ably assisted by Major Bradley. Lieut.-Col. Brownell was present and closely inspected the entire drill. This was the first drill of the left wing, and of course perfection was not expected; there is room for great improvement, and we have no doubt it will be made. The manual was only moderately well done, as they did not take a certain exact time for the motions; those who could execute the movements quickly did so, and the others were obliged to slide through the motions in order to be in time. Best remedy for this is for commanding officer to count, requiring the men to pause at each motion until the exact time is obtained, and then every man will know just what to depend upon for regularity; this should also be done in company drills. The men should be thoroughly instructed, and impressed with the idea that when they are in uniform and drilling they have no right to be looking down to the floor, nor to turn their heads to see who is in the audience; if they must see, they should be marched up to the audience and allowed a certain time for inspection. These may be considered minor matters by some, but should be insisted upon by all who claim to be disciplinarians, or wish their commands to appear to the best advantage. The step at first was not good, the captain on the right leading off too slowly; this was, however, very soon rectified, and the step during the last half of the drill was good. The alignment of files, marching in column of fours was not up to the standard, and should be improved.

There was one thing throughout the drill which we were very much pleased with. The colonel promptly corrected all mistakes, however small, rather than to let them pass, thinking no one would notice them. Some commanders seem to be of the opinion that to correct a mistake, only makes it the more apparent.

The drill room is entirely too small in which to maneuver a regiment, being difficult even for this left wing. The movements executed were about the same as those of the right wing, reported in the last number of the JOURNAL. We have little fault to find with the first drill, but shall watch future drills, expecting to see great improvements. Major J. F. Simons, of Gen. Beebe's staff, and Lieut. Hoff

man, of the Gatling battery, were present. There seems to be a lively interest manifested in the approaching street firing drill which is to take place at the armory March 2, according to the manual recently prepared by Col. Austen. The Gatling battery will be present with two pieces and take part. The next exhibition of street firing will probably take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in Cumberland street, near Washington Park. After the drill, dancing for two hours was in order. Same will be the case after the street firing drill March 2.

**FIRST BRIGADE—PRESENTATION.**—On Saturday evening last Col. Denny, chief of staff to Gen. Ward, commanding 1st Brigade, was the recipient of a very handsome staff badge, presented to him as a mark of appreciation and respect for long and faithful services by his staff associates. The presentation was made by Gen. Ward in a very handsome speech in which he spoke of Col. Denny's valuable services as an officer, and his long connection with the National Guard. Col. Denny responded and thanked his associates for the very high compliment which they paid him, and hoped that the confidence which they placed in him was well founded. The badge was of the regular staff pattern, very much larger than the regular size, with four heavy gold bars arranged one above the other on the ribbon over the badge. These bars bear the following inscription: Paymaster—Ordnance—Engineer—Chief of Staff—showing the four departments of staff duty in which the colonel has served during his ten years of official duty. On the reverse side these words are engraved: "Presented by the members of the 1st Brigade staff as a mark of appreciation for long and faithful service."

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—The nineteenth annual exhibition drill of the field music was given Monday evening, Feb. 19, at their armory in Twenty-third street, and was altogether a very pleasant affair. The drum corps, led by their old Drum-Major Chas. Berchet, showed itself well trained, and rendered the different signals with precision; the only error being in the mixing of the German and American tactics. A noticeable fact was the appearance of the men of the regiment, all of them seemingly being prosperous and consequently happy.

About two hundred people were present, and after the drill was over dancing commenced, the band stopping at frequent intervals for the purpose of refreshing themselves with the national beverage. Supper was served at half-past one (apparently meeting the approbation of the guests).

Among those present may be mentioned Col. Spencer, Lieut.-Col. Crager, Capt. Gimble, Capt. Wilker, Lieut. Borgel, Lieut. Hercker, all of the 5th; Lieut. Williams, Sergt. Drooge, Sergt. Lovell, of the 12th; the drum-major and a number of the corps of the 9th. In future we would suggest that the military exercises should commence more promptly, for it was after nine at night before they opened, when the time set down was 8.

**GATLING BATTERY (Brooklyn).**—The Gatling Battery had a riding drill at Walter's Riding Academy on Pacific street, Friday evening last. Capt. John A. Edwards was in command, and was assisted by Lieut. Hoffman. The command was instructed in mounting, dismounting, walking, trotting and galloping; being the first drills of the "school of the trooper." The men acquitted themselves very well, and their horsemanship was very satisfactory under the circumstances. The Battery is rapidly becoming one of the best organizations in the National Guard for drill and discipline. They will appear in connection with the 47th regiment March 2d, to drill in a new tactics of street firing. The personnel of this Battery is excellent, and the members are working hard to attain perfection.

So much of General Order No. 1, c. s., as relates to drills on Feb. 21, 23, and March 7 is hereby countermanded. This command will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform on Wednesday, Feb. 21, and Wednesday Feb. 23, for instruction in street firing movements.

**RECEPTION ARMY VETERANS.**—Rankin Post No. 10 of the G. A. R., Dept. of New York, composed entirely, of course, of men who served their country in the field during the dark days of the Rebellion, gave a promenade reception to their friends, on Monday evening, Feb. 19, at Rivers' Dancing Academy in Brooklyn. The hall was elaborately decorated with bunting and flags, with the following words in silver on the wall opposite the grand entrance: "Rankin Post No. 10 G. A. R." The guests, at 9 o'clock sharp, entered the main hall from the adjoining parlors, and the grand march commenced, being led by Capt. and Mrs. J. Lewis. The music which furnished the inspiration of the occasion was by Connor's (formerly) 47th regiment band. Dancing was kept up until 2 o'clock, at which time the company dispersed, all attesting that they had had a very enjoyable evening.

The following are some of the Veterans who were present and participated: Gen. E. B. Fowler, 14th regiment N. Y. Vols.; Jas. Tanner, Grand Commander G. A. R., 87th N. Y. Vols.; Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle, 13th regiment N. G., S. N. Y.; Lieut. Andrew C. Bayne, U. S. Cav.; W. W. Brodie, Thorne and W. S. Atkin, 6th N. Y. Cav.; W. W. Mounted 40th N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. J. P. Simonds, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles; E. H. Johnson, 3d N. Y. Inf.; C. A. Burlingame and F. R. Jaschke, U. S. Navy; A. H. Heavy Artillery; Geo. B. Capt. Judson A. Lewis, 1st Vt. Heavy Artillery; 9th N. Y. Squires, 5th Conn. Vol. Inf.; Lieut. H. P. Fowler, 11th Mass. Vols., "Hawkins Zouaves"; J. M. Kenna, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles; G. W. Van Mater, 56th N. Y. Vols.; W. B. Scott, 134th N. Y. Vols.; Capt. A. H. Pfeiffer, 6th Mass. Artillery; Capt. J. Murphy, 139th N. Y. Vols.; Edmund Parlove, 158th N. Y. Vols.; E. S. Johnson, 1st N. Y. Cav.; and many others whose names our reporter did not get. This Post of the Grand Army is one of the best known in the State, as it is always foremost in every good work, such as Decoration service, etc.; and is deeply interested in the proposed Soldier's Home, now under feature of the evening was the presentation of a very handsome badge combining the insignia of the G. A. R. and that of the 6th Corps, with gold clasp and bar, to Capt. J. A. Lewis (a former Post commander) by "Rankin Post No. 10." Gen. James Tanner, Commander of the Post, made the presentation speech with his characteristic humor. The badge is inscribed, "for gallant and meritorious conduct." Capt. Lewis replied briefly, and complimented the music to proceed. Capt. Lewis commanded the Post for three years consecutively.

**RIFLE REGULATIONS.**—Circular No. 2, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Feb. 1877, gives notice that all regulations for articles connected with rifle practice, including marksmen's badges, should be made in duplicate, upon the usual blanks, and forwarded through brigade and division headquarters. Regulations for the marksmen's badge should be made forthwith. Commanding officers are requested to arrange for the presentation of these badges to the officers and men who have won them, with such formalities as will best add to the estimation in which they are regarded. Winners of marksmen's badges are to hold them until November in each year, when they are to be turned in with the annual report of rifle practice. Those who are qualified during the season, will have them returned, with the addition of an extra clasp for each successive year.



in which they may qualify. Those who have failed to qualify may retain the clasps on the badges in their possession, but must return the medals. In case they should win the badge subsequently, they may attach their former clasps to it. On the honorable discharge of any marksmen, who have qualified upon three or more years during his term of service, he will be allowed to retain his badge as his private property.

Commanding officers are respectfully requested to cause all the company officers of their command to be assembled at least twice during the present drill season, and examined and instructed in the principles of rifle practice. They are further requested to require a certain number of drills to be directed to this subject by the several companies of their command. Commanding officers and inspectors of rifle practice are requested to see that the officers and men belonging to their commands understand that the first day's practice in each division, during the coming season, will consist of a day devoted to practice for the marksmen's badge, by such members of the division as are now in the first class in rifle practice (including the present marksmen), together with those certified to be sufficiently skilled (M. R. P. par. 288), and that all who may qualify on this occasion will be exempt from further practice during the year, and will be presented with the marksmen's badge by the State, and their names announced in General Orders.

The brigade inspectors are requested, upon receipt of this circular, to personally visit the armories of the various organizations belonging to their respective brigades, and inspect the arrangements for rifle practice; to advise and to assist commanding officers and regimental inspectors in providing proper facilities for that purpose. The practice of frequent competitions by teams from the various companies (the same teams not being allowed to shoot twice in succession) for the championship of the regiment, has been found so beneficial in inspiring a personal interest in rifle practice, that its adoption is recommended by all regiments having facilities for armory rifle practice. The indicators for aiming drill ordered by the State will be ready for delivery during the latter part of February. Each regiment will be entitled to make requisition for thirty separate companies of infantry, or troops of cavalry, for ten each. An allowance of one cartridge for every three shells turned in to the chief of ordnance will be made as heretofore.

**IRELAND'S CHALLENGE.**—Col. Mitchell, President of the New York Amateur Rifle Club has received the following:  
DUBLIN, No. 49 RUTLAND SQUARE,  
SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 1877.

To the President of the Amateur Rifle Club:

MY DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in submitting to you the following resolution, passed at a council meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on the 23d ult., the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor in the chair:

Resolved, That an invitation be addressed to the Amateur Rifle Club, of New York, to send a team to Ireland in the present year to shoot a match on the same conditions as the Irish-American matches of 1874, 1875 and 1876.

I have peculiar pleasure in forwarding this resolution, and I hope it will lead to another of those friendly contests which have in the last three years been productive of much good feeling and honorable rivalry between two nationalities connected otherwise by many agreeable associations. The month of June is suggested as the most suitable for this match, as it will enable those gentlemen whom we hope to welcome as your representatives to take part in the annual competition of the Irish Rifle Association and subsequently to visit the camp of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. I am, dear sir, your very faithful and sincere friend,  
ARTHUR B. LEECH.

**"ALDERSHOT," A NEW WAR GAME.**—Judging from the following description in the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, "Aldershot" is just the thing for the use of officers of the National Guard, and a desirable part of the equipment of every regimental council chamber:

Under the name of "Aldershot," a new game of pure skill has appeared, which has great merits, and which we hope will attract the attention it deserves. It is a true war game of the most simple character, depending upon a few arbitrary rules, and giving scope to any amount of individual intelligence, though it has nothing in common with the technical exercises known among us as the *Kriegsspiel*, or "War Game" *par excellence*. The materials for playing "Aldershot" consist of a colored map on a large scale, intersected in all directions by roads, two little armies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, two prisons, and two flags. The map is divided by a broad black line into two equal parts, and each player posts his troops, his guns, his prisons, and his flags exactly where he likes within his own territory. The object is to capture the flag of the enemy. The moves and captures are regulated by the simple and arbitrary rules above alluded to. From what we have seen of the game, it seems to us that these rules are judiciously framed, and that a very small amount of practice will enable any intelligent persons to make a very interesting and amusing fight—which may be conducted on the soundest tactical principles. We should add that the game is beautifully got up, and that the little troops of gaily colored and well-modeled dragons and infantry make a very pretty show when disposed upon the broad roads which traverse the map. The whole thing makes a very charming present, and will afford plenty of rational amusement both to grown up and to young people. The only point which appears to us to be open to criticism is the wording of the printed rules themselves, which are not as full and clear as they ought to be. For instance, a novice will perhaps hardly discover that a "point" really means the intersection of any two roads, or of a lane and a road. The whole of the rules might be re-written with advantage.

#### CALIFORNIA.

**A TARGET MATCH.**—A shooting match was held at the Presidio recently in honor of Gen. Horace Brooks, colonel, late of 4th Artillery, recently retired from active service by the President, by the staff of the 2d Brigade of the National Guard of the State of California. A more lovely day, or one more favorable for shooting, was never seen, and if better scores were not made it was not the fault of the weather. At the time set for beginning the contest there was quite a crowd gathered in the shooting grounds, and, after some consultation, sides were chosen as given below, and the shooting began, with the result as annexed. The shooting was at 200 yards, off-hand.

#### MAJOR MASON'S TEAM.

Gen. Horace Brooks	3 4 5 4 5—21
Major J. Mason	4 4 4 5 4—21
Colonel H. H. Thrall	0 4 4 4 4—16
Major A. A. O'Neill	3 3 3 3 4—16
Major D. W. Laird	0 3 4 4 4—15
Major S. W. Backus	2 4 3 4 4—15
Colonel G. W. Grannis	3 3 3 3 3—15
Major Frank McLennan	3 2 3 2 2—12
Total	131

#### COLONEL KINNE'S TEAM.

Colonel C. Mason Kinne	5 4 3 4 4—20
General John McComb	3 4 4 4 4—19
Colonel E. V. Sumner	2 3 4 4 4—17
E. N. Moor	3 0 4 4 4—15
Major J. M. Litchfield	4 2 3 3 3—15
Lieutenant W. H. B. Bruhns	3 0 4 4 4—14
Major J. A. Laven	0 0 4 4 4—13
Captain James E. Hughes	3 2 0 4 3—12
Total	125

General Brooks and Major Mason shot off their ties, and the former won with a bull's-eye, the latter making a centre. After the victor was announced, a champion medal was presented to Gen. Brooks in an appropriate speech, to which he made a fitting response. A bountiful lunch was

spread, to which justice was done, and amid short speeches and stentorian songs suitable to the occasion, the presentation to the gallant veteran was ratified by all present. Lieut. Budd and Dr. Storow, of the regulars, were present from the Presidio, and aided by their experience the successful termination of the day's proceedings.

#### NEW JERSEY.

**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.**—The aggregate military strength of the State is 3,903 officers and men, comprised in two brigades (white), and one regiment (colored). Although the latter mustered above the minimum prescribed by law, the inspector says: "I would recommend the total disbandment of the organization as a useless expense to the State; there is no drill in them, and no one seems capable of instructing." At the muster of one of the white regiments a company paraded with thirty-nine men, commanded by a second lieutenant, the captain, first lieutenant and eighteen men being returned as absent without leave. The cavalry (of which there are two troops), is reported as expensive and inefficient. One troop was inspected by its own captain, who makes the following flattering report:

COLONEL: I send you by mail (3 muster rolls, filled as required. The troop was inspected by me, as you ordered. I would, as captain of this troop, recommend it to be disbanded: it's only putting the State to expense. . . . You know how the saddles, etc., looked, when you last inspected the company; they look worse now. . . . I think the sooner the troop are ordered to return articles issued by the State the better.

The Inspector-General recommends that all the "horse" be disbanded. Some excellent recommendations are made for new legislation. From a consideration of the report we are impressed with the idea that the military spirit of New Jersey is at a low ebb; that but a small portion of her militia is in good condition, and that the rest is extremely deficient in discipline, drill and equipment. We are somewhat surprised at this, as in the matter of compilation of military records and statistics the Adjutant-General's Office of the State is considered a model. The best thing would be a thorough reorganization, breaking up all weak and inefficient company organizations, transferring the men to other companies, provide an examining board whose business would be the elimination of all careless or ignorant officers, and establish rigid regulations with reference to instruction and attendance at drills. The effect would be to create a more compact and efficient organization at a reduced expense to the State, and New Jersey would take that place in the National Guard to which her brilliant war record entitles her.

#### CONNECTICUT.

**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.**—We make a few extracts from Gen. Trowbridge's report for 1876. He pays a just tribute to the officers and men of the brigade which visited Philadelphia "for the exhibition throughout the Centennial Encampment of the most elevated standard of military dignity and propriety, for their scrupulous attention to all orders, and for their constant efforts to make this encampment creditable to the State of Connecticut. As an illustration which military men will certainly appreciate, I may state that the camp of 2,400 men was situated on a highly cultivated farm in a rural part of the city of Philadelphia, in immediate proximity to vegetable gardens, corn fields and fruit orchards, and when the camp was broken up, the proprietor, Mr. Jones (to whom I may add we were indebted for many acts of kindness and courtesy), came personally to offer his thanks and acknowledgments for the immunity he had experienced from annoyance or depredations of any sort." The Adjutant-General embodies in his report the well deserved praise which the Connecticut brigade received from the press, quoting from the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* and various Philadelphia papers.

A State camp ground is desired in Connecticut, and the purchase of a suitable piece of ground is recommended. Gen. Trowbridge believes it "impossible to maintain an efficient military force without annual or biennial assemblages of that force for drills and camp exercises." For about \$15,000 (about half the cost of an encampment under present system) a tract of about seventy acres could be purchased, and in order to cover the expense the usual fall encampment for this year might be omitted.

The muster of Dec. 1, 1876, shows 157 officers and 2408 enlisted men. Since 1871 the entire force consists of one brigade, under the command of a brigadier-general, and is divided into four regiments of infantry and one section of light artillery; the 1st and 3d regiments are composed of eight companies each, and the 2d and 4th regiments of ten companies each.

**SECOND REGIMENT.**—Col. J. R. Smith directs that in commemoration of the birthday of the Father of his Country, the city battalion of this regiment, comprising Companies B, C, D, E, F, and Governor Foot Guards, will parade on the 22d day of February, 1877, in full uniform, with overcoats, and knapsacks with blankets rolled thereon. Line will be formed fronting Union armory at 2 o'clock p. m. The field (mounted), staff (dismounted), non-commissioned staff and band, will report at regimental headquarters at 1.30 p. m.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**FIRST BATTALION INSPECTION.**—In compliance with orders from headquarters 2d Brigade, M. V. M., the 1st Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Wales, was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Shaw, A. A. G.; Maj. Cochran, A. I. G., and Capt. Fenno, E. O.,—all of Gen. Sutton's staff—on Monday evening, 19th Feb., at the Institute of Technology drill shed. This being the first inspection of the season made in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, a very large number of officers and others were present; among whom may be mentioned Gen. Sutton and staff; Gen. Moore and staff; Col. Kingsbury, A. A. G.; Col. Trull, field and staff of the 5th regiment; and representatives from every battalion located in Boston. The inspection and subsequent dress parade passed off very satisfactorily, the battalion showing a marked improvement in every respect over the drill of the 12th Feb. The attendance was very good, Co. A having three officers and thirty-nine men, Co. C three officers and thirty-two men, D three officers and thirty-six men, G two officers and thirty-two men, H three officers and thirty-seven men, I three officers and thirty-nine men; aggregate (including field and staff), 245. Co. K is to be especially commended, as they had to come thirty-nine miles to attend the inspection, and only seven men absent. The inspectors thoroughly understood their duties; examined everything carefully, and occupied nearly two hours.

Several points were observed that need correction. Among these, the position of the adjutant while the staff were being inspected; the distance to be taken by the guides when ranks are to be opened; manner of stacking arms; position of inspection arms; and manner of executing "order arms." The knapsacks of the color guard were not inspected, and several of the file-closers did not remain at "attention" with their companies. The dress parade, after inspection, was very creditable, the principal errors being on the part of two officers who remained at an "order" during the manual, and of the first sergeants who were slow coming forward to report, and whose manner of reporting was not uniform.

**DISABLED SOLDIERS.**—The Surgeon-General in his annual report gives some interesting statistics relative to a class of men who above all others would seem entitled to State aid. It appears that in 1865 the late Governor Andrew ordered the establishment of a bureau for the purpose of aiding those who desired employment. Since then over 11,000 soldiers have been furnished with, or put in the way of getting work.

That the scheme has been productive of great good is shown by the number of those once destitute, who have become prosperous and "with money in bank."

During the year 1,162 new applicants for employment have been registered. Of this number, 39 have lost, or lost the use of, a limb each; 618 have been otherwise wounded, more or less severely, and 805 are partially disabled by sickness or disease incurred in the service.

Employment has been furnished to 745 applicants, new and old. Of these, 28 have either wholly lost, or lost the use of, a limb each; 409 have been otherwise wounded, some of them severely, and 308 incurred disabilities of various kinds in the service.

Among the applicants at this bureau, each year brings more and more of a particularly deserving class. Men who served until the close of the war, and were honorably discharged—apparently able-bodied men, yet whose sufferings and privations during their Army life began to effect them earlier or later after their return to former occupations; gradually at first, only causing occasional absence of a day or two from work, but, as years pass, they find themselves obliged to give up working at their trades, and forced to seek lighter employments—to begin life over again, with the disadvantages of broken constitutions, constant ill-health, and old age rapidly approaching.

A "Soldiers' Messenger Corps" is also in operation. Its members have permanent stations assigned them throughout the business portions of the city, and are able to earn a comfortable support for their families by carrying letters, messages, and small packages, and doing various kinds of light work for their patrons. Their earnings for the past year have averaged \$1.50 a day per man. The expense of conducting both these admirable institutions has been \$3,466.75.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 71st (N. Y.) regiment drilled on the evening of Feb. 19 for the first time in their new uniforms.

—The 8th (N. Y.) regiment intend giving their annual ball March 12.

—Col. Spencer 5th (N. Y.) regiment was recently presented with a pair of handsomely finished revolvers by the State Military Association of which he is president.

—In October Drum-Major Berchet, of the 5th (N. Y.) regiment, will have completed a service in the National Guard of twenty years.

—A CORRESPONDENT of the *Herald* suggests the formation of rifle teams among the clerks of banks, insurance companies, etc.

—The 3d regiment, N. G., State of Iowa, will give a grand ball on Thursday, February 22, at the Exposition Building, Des Moines.

—The 71st (N. Y.) regiment entertain their friends at the armory on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

—The forty-fourth annual reception of the First Troop Washington Greys (N. Y.) comes off at their armory on the evening of Feb. 22.

—Last Saturday evening Capt. Geo. Glehl, of the 28th (N. Y.) regiment, celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of his birthday.

—The "Veteran Association" joins with the active element of the 8th (N. Y.) regiment to give a reception on the evening of Feb. 22, which is the natal day of their patron saint.

—Owing to want of space we are obliged to "lay over" until next week a report of the drill of the left wing of the 13th (N. Y.) regiment which took place Feb. 30.

—In the 33d (N. Y.) regiment recruiting is very brisk. Since the first day of January a large number have been enlisted. Colonel Rueger has offered a handsome gold medal to the member who enlists the greatest number of men by next muster. Sergt. John Lachner, of Co. A, has so far recruited twenty-nine.

—On Saturday evening, Feb. 24, a grand fencing and sparring entertainment will be given by Col. J. H. Montery (one of the best swordsmen in America) at his school, 619 Sixth avenue, New York.

—A VERY interesting and unique affair will be the "second dramatic and social reception" tendered the Fifth Universalist Society of New York, which comes off Feb. 23 at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The programme comprises musical, dramatic and terpsichorean novelties.

—PURSUANT to G. O. 4, brigade headquarters, Feb. 12, the 54th (N. Y.) regiment is ordered to appear at the arsenal, fully uniformed on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, at 1 p. m. for parade.

—Last Monday evening Co. B, 32d (N. Y.) regiment, Capt. John Kissel, celebrated its annual stunts-fest in Private Hardt's Hall. The interior of the ball-room was handsomely and appropriately ornamented with war implements. The band never put on more airs; while they were discoursing silver strains the bold warriors and their silent (?) partners did not let a single note go to waste. During the evening Hardt's Glee rattled off several songs which brought down the house. Among the officers present were Col. Rueger, Maj. Karcher, Capt. Wunder, Schmidt, Vorgang, Quartermaster Bloom, Surgeon Orth, Lieut. Goldman, Bluemcke and others. The reception committee under Capt. Kissel made every one feel at home, and the festive scene ended simultaneously with the break of day.

#### ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

J. H. asks: Is it compulsory for an enlisted man to perform clerical duties for a subaltern officer, not belonging to his respective company? ANSWER.—If it is a matter of the public service, it is undoubtedly military duty. If personal service, a good officer will hardly attempt to compel you to do it. If you believe that the special instance is irregular, "appeal" to or through your commanding officer.

W. A. asks: Can an enlisted man who has served twenty years in the Regular Army, and is entitled to enter the "Soldier's Home," draw an equivalent in money instead of entering that institution, either monthly or otherwise? ANSWER.—We think not.

R. F. A. (Dorchester).—1. Admiral's flag—oblong shape, blue ground, four white stars. Vice-Admiral—same, with three white stars. Rear-Admiral—three kinds—blue, two white stars; red, ditto; white, two blue stars. Commodore's pennant—forked, blue, one white star; red, ditto; white, blue star. Long pennant—blue, thirteen white stars, red and white fly. 2. The *Marion* is flag ship, European Squadron; *Vandalia*, European Squadron; *Quinnabaug*, repairs at Philadelphia.

J. F. McC.—517 Tasker street, Philadelphia.

NAVAL ASPIRANT.—Apply through the member for your district.

W. F.—Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, New York.—Military Books—can furnish you with "Benet on Courts-Martial"; Kautz Customs of Service for Officers also contains full instruction.

E. L.—According to the official figures published in the *Journal*, Oct. 21 and 28, the 7th regiment mustered 893 present and 913 present and absent; the 9th, 804—913; the 33d, 590—643.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE steamer *Lotus*, from New Haven, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Turkish government, valued at \$1,750,000, arrived at Constantinople, Feb. 20, with boats and deck-house damaged, and skylights washed away, and winches broken. The cargo is also reported to be damaged.

ACCORDING to *Broad Arrow*, "some hundreds of Martini-Henry carbines have been received at Aldershot and handed over to the 8th Hussars for trial. There is no doubt that the carbine at present carried by our cavalry, is susceptible of great improvement; if our mounted force are to carry such a weapon at all, it is of course desirable that they should possess one equal at least to that in use in foreign armies."

ONE hundred and fifty new machines for making small-arm cartridges have been supplied to the Royal Arsenal by Messrs. Greenwood and Batley, of Leeds, and set up ready for work in the isolated workshops of the East Laboratory. A number of additional lads have been engaged in order to carry out the order for forty millions of cartridges required for India by April 1, but sufficient hands cannot be obtained, and many of the machines are standing still for want of workers. The department should produce two millions per week to meet the order, but the present rate of production is somewhat short of that rate, being an average of 1,700,000 weekly, with a tendency to increase.

THE most novel and noteworthy feature in the two new gunboats which have been recently built in this country, says *Broad Arrow*, for the Chinese government, and which are about to be navigated to their destination by Commanders Ching and Lang, R. N., is the manner in which the 38-ton guns, one of which forms the armament of each vessel, are mounted. Instead of being mounted on a carriage and slide, the gun lies between two iron beams, which are secured firmly to the deck, near the bow of the ship, parallel to the keel. The trunnions of the gun travel backwards and forwards along the upper surface of these beams, the lower half of the gun being between them and close down to the deck. Thus, the weight of the gun is brought as low down as possible, while the piece itself is less exposed than when mounted in the ordinary manner. A simple but ingenious arrangement provides for giving the necessary elevation or depression to the gun. Naturally a gun mounted in this manner cannot be traversed, and it will, therefore, be necessary to alter the direction of the vessel to bring the sights on with the object to be aimed at. To enable this to be done with greater accuracy, hydraulic steering gear is fitted; while the vessels, being fitted with twin screws, can be turned with great rapidity. Hydraulic machinery is also provided for elevating and running the gun in and out. During recent trials the guns were loaded with the full charge of 100 lb. of powder and a projectile weighing 800 lb., and on being fired were found to recoil only two feet; a very slight concussion only being observable.

*Broad Arrow* says: There are so many reasons why the public wearing of the Queen's uniform by those entitled to it is desirable, that we can but regret the opposition which the Admiralty order enforcing it, is meeting from the petty officers and seamen of the fleet. As non-commissioned officers and privates of the army are not allowed to appear publicly in mufti, we do not see why their naval brethren should enjoy that questionable privilege. One thing is certain, that if our officers were not so ready to doff their honorable livery in favor of plain clothes, the services would be more respected than they are. Nothing, we are convinced, would so raise both the army and navy in the eyes of the public, as familiarity with the sight of the Queen's uniform.

THE *United Service Gazette* says: The *Ruby*, 12, new composite corvette, 1,864 tons, 2,100 horse-power, recently launched at Hull, arrived from that port at Sheerness on Saturday, Jan. 27, under convoy of the *Valorous*. The *Ruby* left Hull on the 24th ult., after a preliminary trial, during which she attained a speed of over 12 knots an hour, the engines working most satisfactorily. After adjusting compasses at Grimsby on the 26th ult. she left Sheerness, where she arrived on the following day, everything working admirably

during the passage. The stokehole is so well ventilated that, although steaming over 9 knots an hour not a single bucket of ashes was thrown overboard. Amongst such a series of break-downs as we have lately had to record, it is gratifying to note the success of the *Ruby* on her passage to Sheerness. The *Shah*, 26, iron frigate, cased with wood, flag-ship for the Pacific station, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, left Gibraltar on the 24th ult., and arrived at Madeira on the 28th, en route to her destination. On the 19th ult., prior to leaving Gibraltar, she steamed out into the straits from the New Mole, and went through great-gun drill, including broadsides by electricity, and making some splendid practice. She also practiced with a Gatling gun placed in the main-top, when it was conclusively proved that with such a fearful weapon in the tops no living soul could possibly remain on the deck of an enemy's ship, if at anything like a near distance. When off the New Mole head, a 100 lb. torpedo was let off from the lower boom, which had a splendid effect from the shore, as a huge column of water shot up into the air, and fell in masses of white foam on the broken surface of the blue waters of the bay. Capt. J. D. McCrea, senior Naval officer, was present on board the vessel for the day's trip.

THE *United Service Gazette* describes the experiments for penetration with the 81-ton gun: At twenty minutes past 11 on Thursday morning, Feb. 1, England's largest gun fired its long-expected shot against the 47-inch target, composed of four 8-inch plates, with 5-inch of teak between each plate, at Shoeburyness, before the largest company of distinguished officers and visitors who had ever previously appeared at that place. The charge consisted of 370 lb. of powder and a blind Palliser shell weighed up to 1,700 lb. After the discharge of the gun, it was found the shell had penetrated the target, had gone, in fact, clean through the first three plates, through the three thicknesses of teak, and had bulged and splintered the rear plate. By crawling between the woodwork at the back it was seen that the bulging of the fourth plate had smashed up the very heavy beam of timber placed immediately behind it like firewood, and that there were large and long fissures in the ponderous rear-plate. It could be seen, too, that the shot had bulged the rear-plate some inches, and had shaken the whole target somewhat, moving even the front plate slightly, but that the whole structure had stood the blow exceedingly well, although the total penetration was 46½ inches. The hole in the front plate was clean—that is, the exact shape of the shot, some of the displaced front plate being in front of the target in all sorts of shapes and of an ounce or two in weight, and it was seen, too, that they were of that part of the plate struck by the outside of the body of the round-headed cylindrical shot, as the graze of the brass rifling studs was upon most of them. The shot had struck 6 ft. 3½ in. from the left edge of the target, and 2 ft. 8 in. from the bottom, being 13 in. lower than where it was marked to strike. The initial velocity, as taken by M. Le Boulenger's invention, was found to be 1,500.10 ft. per second, and the striking velocity 1,496 ft. per second. The committee at once decided that no more shots should be fired at this target, that it should be reserved for trial-shots when the gun has been chambered, so as to show the results of firing with the gun with a bursting charge in her present condition, and the results when she has been chambered. It being found on examination that the fracture in the steel lining of the gun had shown no change, it was determined to fire another shot with common shell against a single unbacked 8-inch iron plate. This target was placed alongside the other, and was 12 ft. 3 in. long by 4 ft. 3 in. high. Against one-half of the plate shots had been fired before, but the other half—that presented to the gun—was whole. The experiment was to test if the common shell broke up on striking the plate or would penetrate it. The shot struck the target and drove a mass, weighing a ton and a half, into the sea, making a great fissure in the sea wall, and split up the other half. Parts of the shell went out to sea about three-quarters of a mile.

THE *London Engineer* furnishes the following naval news: As the introduction of big guns into the *Excel-*

lent, gunnery ship at Portsmouth, would probably shake the old three-decker to pieces. The *Lord Clyde*, an armor-plated ship of 7,842 tons displacement, which was towed round from Devonport to Portsmouth some months ago, is now undergoing a survey, and will be attached to the *Excellent* as an additional drill ship. She will be fitted with one 25-ton gun, of the same calibre as those on board the *Monarch* and the *Devastation*, and a couple of 18-ton guns, such as are carried by the *Hercules* and the *Sultan*. . . . The *Vanguard* has been purchased by a French company, who gave £3,000 for her. The divers descended once, but the danger from loose ropes is so great and the pressure due to the depth so excessive that nothing would induce them to descend the second time, so that the company appear to have made a very bad investment of their capital. A later account says: "A company has been formed for making an attempt to raise the *Vanguard*. The Admiralty, it is stated, have accepted an offer made to them that, if the vessel should be brought to the surface and placed in dock, the said company will be paid £170,000. The original cost of the hull and engines of the *Vanguard* was £284,000." . . . Two gunboats built for her Majesty's government have been successfully launched from the yard of the Barrow Iron Ship-building Company. These gunboats are two of the six ordered some time ago by the government of the *Mallard* class, in which fine steaming qualities are associated with great strength. One received the name of the *Foxhound*, and the second received the name of *Foreard*. Each boat carries two 64-pounder guns midships, and two twenty-pounders, one fore and one aft. They measure in length 35 ft., in breadth 23 ft. 6 in., and have a depth of hold of 12 ft. The boats are strongly built, their hulls being composites. Immediately prior to the launching of the gunboats, a sailing vessel of 1,300 tons, the *Yarkand*, built for Messrs. Bates and Sons, Liverpool, was launched. . . . H. M. S. *Euryalus* has been successfully launched from No. 5 slip at Chatham Dockyard. She is one of a class of unarmored, slightly-armed cruisers of the *Inconstant* class. The *Bacchante* is a vessel of the same dimensions as the *Euryalus*, these being: Length between perpendiculars, 280 ft.; length over all, 315 ft.; extreme breadth, 45 ft.; depth of hold, 15 ft. 7 in.; displacement when fully equipped for sea, 3,932 tons; height of port from load-water line, 8 ft. 9 in.; height of freeboard, 14 ft. 3 in.; and draught of water forward, 20 ft. 9 in.; aft, 23 ft. 3 in.; and mean, 22 ft. The transverse frames are of angle irons, 3 in. by 3½ in. by 7-16 in., and riveted to reverse frames of 9 in. by 3½ in. by 7-16 in., and are 3 ft. 6 in. apart. Her machinery consists of engines of 5,250 indicated horse power.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 FULTON ST.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds Sterling Silver, &c., Rogers's and Meriden Plated Ware 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

RODGERS.—At Rock Island, Illinois, on Saturday, February 17, aged 92 years, Mrs. MINERVA RODGERS, widow of Commodore John Rodgers, and mother of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, U. S. Navy.

LORD.—Died, at Lyme, Feb. 2, 1877, very suddenly, of paralysis of the heart, Charles McCurdy Lord, aged thirty-five years, son of the late Stephen I. Lord, Esq. Mr. Lord entered the Regular Army at the commencement of the war. Leaving the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., at the age of nineteen, he received a commission as first lieutenant in May, 1861, and was assigned to the 15th Infantry, under Col. Fitz John Porter. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1864, and after serving to the close of the war, was assigned to various duties at the South, under the reconstruction act, till 1870, when, at his own request, he was honorably discharged. Almost immediately thereafter he located in Kansas and engaged in farming and stock-raising for several years; but had returned and was at the time of his death temporarily a resident of Lyme, his native place. Captain Lord was highly esteemed and commended by his commanding officer for "integrity of the highest order" and for his "bravery and gallantry." He possessed many noble and many qualities and his sudden death will be deeply felt by his friends at home, and his former associates in various parts of the country.

## IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

A GREAT OBJECTION TO LOADING PAPER SHELLS FOR BREACH-LOADING SHOT GUNS REMOVED.

## A Drop of Spalding's Prepared Glue,

Put on the rim of the wad, which is placed on top of the shot, will cause the wad to adhere firmly to the inside of the shell.

It will not become displaced by jarring when carried in your pockets or game bag.

The loading of the shells will not hereafter require any apparatus to grease or team, the shell to secure the top wad from moving, and the shot always being compact between the top wad and the wad over the powder, keeps the cartridge in perfect form to fill the chamber, thus preventing the shot from starting and preventing the gun from bursting or producing a recoil.

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# THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

OFFICE,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1877.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1876 - - \$30,166,902 69

## Revenue Account.

Premiums.....	\$5,910,840 87
Interest received and accrued.....	\$2,164,080 81
Less amount accrued Jan. 1, 1876.....	257,130 86—1,906,919 95—
	7,817,790 82

Total - - - - - \$37,984,693 51

## Disbursement Account.

Losses by death.....	\$1,547,648 42
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies.....	2,516,681 16
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance.....	234,230 22
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses, and physicians' fees.....	373,001 67
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.....	376,694 33
Reduction of premiums on United States stocks.....	140,294 32
On other stocks.....	65,307 19—\$5,233,795 31

Total - - - - - \$32,730,898 20

## Assets.

Cash in Trust Company, in banks, and on hand.....	\$1,427,933 18
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value \$10,311,045 67).....	9,730,529 91
Real estate.....	2,541,576 46
This includes real estate purchased under foreclosure, amounting to \$773,402 33, a recent appraisal of which by competent parties shows that, when sold, the company may reasonably expect to realize at least its cost.	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$15,321,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security).....	17,354,837 84
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to \$3,659,490).....	781,585 39
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1877.....	432,695 40
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, \$505,000, included in liabilities).....	125,027 15
Agents' balances.....	86,154 19
Accrued interest on investments to Jan. 1, 1877.....	300,558 68—\$32,730,898 20
* A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.	
Excess of market value of securities over cost.....	580,515 76

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1877 - - - \$33,311,413 96

Appropriated as follows:	
Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1877.....	\$314,440 98
Reported losses awaiting proof, etc.....	201,152 21
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carleton, net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carleton net premium.....	29,534,461 61
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.....	517,504 84
Reserved for premiums paid in advance.....	17,038 82—30,681,597 96

Divisible surplus at 4 per cent..... \$2,626,816 00

Surplus, estimated by the N. Y. State standard at 4 1-2 per cent., over \$5,500,000 00

From the undivided surplus of \$2,626,816 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportionate to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of the reversion may be used in such settlement if the policy holders so elect.

DURING THE YEAR 6,514 POLICIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED INSURING \$30,062,111.

Number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1876, 44,661.
Number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1877, 45,421.

Amount at risk Jan. 1, 1876 - - -	\$126,132,119 00
Amount at risk Jan. 1, 1877 - - -	127,748,473 00

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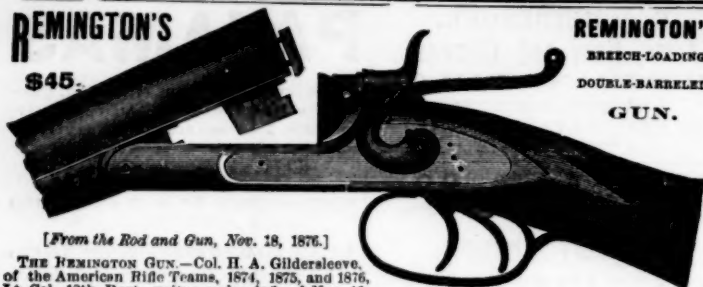
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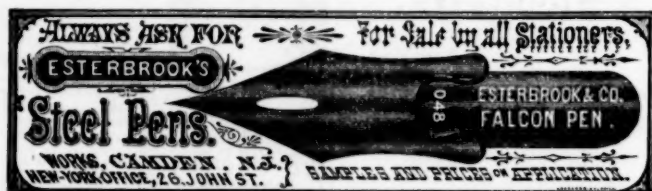
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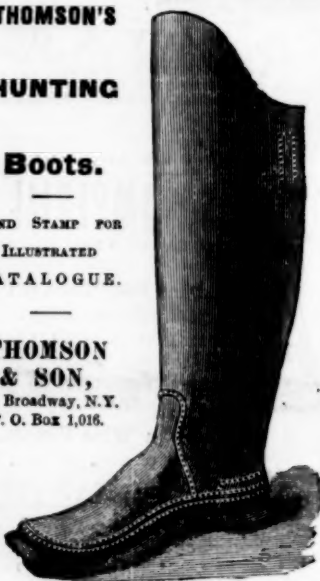
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